# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 201

THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere | ATLANTIC EDITION


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## Beef 'Drought' Continues; Lewis Contacts the NWLB; Italian Minister Replaced

**The World's Day—July 23, 1943**

### Boston: Pork on the Market but Beef Is Scarce

**"Drought" in beef** continued in Greater Boston today, with other meat supplies, except pork products, still scarce. [Page 2.]

**Lowell faces** acute water shortage unless immediate action is taken to reduce the amount of water consumed or unless an additional supply is obtained from neighboring municipalities, the State Commissioner of Public Health said today. [Page 2.]

### Washington: Lewis Contacts War Labor Board

**John L. Lewis** who has consistently ignored the National War Labor Board, offered in a letter to the Board's chairman to go before the Board and support the contract between the Illinois Coal Association and District No. 12 of Mr. Lewis' United Mine Workers.

**Turkey dinners** for Thanksgiving and Christmas Day are on the menu for every American serviceman, and to insure a sufficient supply, sale of turkeys to civilians is prohibited during August and September to permit shipment overseas. There will be plenty for civilians later.

**Postwar industrial conversion** plans are to be discussed by Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in an address to a Detroit mass meeting, to be broadcast over NBC Sunday. The talk was arranged by labor and civic groups.

**On an official inspection** of American soldiers and their equipment at fighting fronts, five Senators will take off by plane within the next few days for England, Africa, the Middle East, India, China, and the Southwest Pacific.

**Petroleum Administrator Ickes** said the oil outlook still was serious and urged midwestern industrial and commercial consumers to convert oil burning facilities to coal. He set a minimum annual saving goal of 15,000,000 barrels of oil for that area.

**Potatoes** have been acquired so fast by the War Food Administration under its grower price support program that 3,000 cars of early variety potatoes may have to be disposed of as livestock feed, the WFA said.

### Europe: Italian Transport Minister Replaced

**Another shake-up** in the Italian Government was announced by the Berlin Radio quoting a Rome dispatch which said that "Minister of Transport, Senator Vittorio Cini has been released from his office by Il Duce for reasons of health." He has been succeeded by Giuseppe Peverelli.

**More than 50,000 Czechs** have been executed by the Nazis since the occupation of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939, about 200,000 sent to concentration camps, and more than 500,000 drafted for labor in Germany and other Nazi-occupied countries, says Dr. Hubert Ripka, Minister of State of the Czech Government in exile.

**First flight** in the Canadian Government's new wartime tranocean service was made when a Trans-Canada Air Line transport plane completed a nonstop flight from Montreal to Britain in the record time of 12h. 26m.

**A Finnish battalion** with the German Army has formally disbanded and its men are at liberty to transfer for the Finnish Army. This action is interpreted by some as indicating Finland's desire to dissociate itself from the Germans while remaining at war with Russia.

**The Polish Government in exile** has officially recognized the French Committee of National Liberation, the British Radio reports.

**German Propaganda Minister** Paul Joseph Goebbels, assures the German people that although there may be reverses "here and there" for the Axis, Germans "can look to future developments in the east, as well as in the south, with calm and composure." Present operations in Russia, he says, are aimed at "exhausting the Russians."

**Russian coal production** has trebled since 1941 in the industrial regions of the Urals, while production of iron ore and pig iron has doubled, the London Radio reports in a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

### National: Alfange and Rose Back Fourth Term

**Dean Alfange and Alex Rose**, Right Wing leaders of the American Labor Party, have announced their support of a fourth term for President Roosevelt.

**Los Angeles Railway Company** streetcars and busses resumed their scheduled runs after a 24-hour service stoppage, but a transportation tie-up affecting a larger area was threatened by Pacific Electric Interurban Company workers. [Page 3.]

**Charles H. Jones**, Ohio State Commerce director, said a committee named by Gov. John W. Bricker to study the gasoline situation in Ohio found additional rationing was "not justified now or in the predictable future."

**The perjury conviction** of Sam Darcy has been affirmed by the California Supreme Court which refused to review the case. He was Communist candidate for Governor of California in 1934, and registered at the polls as Sam Darcy whereas his true name was found to be Samuel Adams Dardeck.

### People: Stimson Visits Negro Camp in England

**Henry L. Stimson**, Secretary of War, spent today visiting a Negro engineer battalion in rural England.

**Dr. T. V. Soong**, Chinese Foreign Minister, has arrived in Britain at the invitation of the British Government.

**Gen. Henri Giraud** has arrived in North Africa following his trip to the United States, Canada and England, and is expected to reach Algiers late today.

### Americas: Brazil Curbs Private Motorcycles

**Brazil has banned** the use of private motorcycles to conserve gasoline needed for war purposes, on recommendation of its National Petroleum Council. Use of gasoline-powered private automobiles was banned last year.

### Orient: Rome Says Spy Ring Found in Tokyo

**A spy ring in Tokyo** has been discovered, according to the Rome Radio, all spies being arrested, their clandestine radios, secret files, and huge sums of money seized.

### *President Sidesteps Stepping on the Gas*

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The question of permitting Eastern motorists to take vacations on their "A" cards was put up to President Roosevelt today but he sidestepped it.

A reporter at the President's press-radio conference asked why one "A" card motorist could make a round trip of several hundred miles for a vacation, under the OPA ruling, and another man was barred from driving a mile and one-half to a golf course.

The questioner was Paul Leach, Washington Correspondent of the Chicago Daily News, published by Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy.

The President drew a laugh when he asked Mr. Leach:

"Won't Frank let you take a vacation?"

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### Weather Report

**Moderate**

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.**

**Dimout Hours**

Dimout begins Friday at 9:14 p. m. and ends Saturday at 4:57 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 9:13 p. m. and ends Sunday at 4:56 a. m.

## One Convicted, Three Freed In The Grove Case

**Contractor Rudnick is sentenced to two years in House of Correction and an appeal is taken.**

Samuel Rudnick, contractor for the Cocoanut Grove alterations, today was sentenced to two years in a House of Correction by Superior Court Judge Edward T. Broadhurst, after the defendant had been convicted by a Suffolk County Jury of conspiring to violate Boston building laws on Grove alterations. Sentence was stayed, however, pending an appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court.

At the same time the Jury acquitted three other defendants of similar charges.

Those acquitted were James Welansky, brother of the convicted owner of the Grove, Barnett Welansky; Theodore Eldracher, a city building inspector; and David Gilbert, a foreman for the contractor.

Judge Broadhurst granted the Rudwick stay of sentence on grounds of possible doubt, in view of the fact that three persons were acquitted on substantially the same evidence presented to convict the defendant.

In charging the jury yetterday, the Judge emphasized that the Nov. 28 holocaust must not be considered, no matter how closely it may seem to be related, adding that the only issue was whether there had been conspiracy to violate the building laws.

**Not Present**

Barnett Welansky, now serving a 12-15-year sentence for the felony of manslaughter at the night club in which 492 persons lost their lives last Nov. 28, also had been named in the misdemeanor indictment but the State did not press prosecution of the lesser crime.

Mr. Rudnick, who has been free on personal recognizance, was released on $1,000 bail until Monday noon by which time he must furnish bail of $5,000 in double surety. Such bail has already been put up for a similar indictment, about which a motion to quash is pending. Opposing counsel agreed that this bail would be transferred to let him be free on personal recognizance in the remaining indictment.

After Judge Broadhurst refused to allow the defendant's counsel to ask the jury to name the person or persons with whom the defendant had conspired the Judge said:

"It is hardly open to question that it was Barnett Welansky."

**Fine Is Urged**

The defense counsel, Jacob Friedberg, in the arguments on sentencing asked that only a cash fine be imposed, such as $50 for each of the three alleged violations of the building laws, in connection with the filing and obtaining permits for alterations.

James J. Walsh, Assistant Attorney General, in leaving sentencing to the discretion of the Court, pointed out precedents in which conspiracy was "sometimes more serious than isolated violations of law."

Reuben O. Bodenhorn, a widely known designer who had been hired by Barnett Welansky for various decorations, earlier had been eliminated from this case on a directed verdict of not guilty.

*Continued on Page 7, Column 4*

# Capture of Palermo Splits Sicily; Nazis Plot to Divide United Nations; President Puts Bombing Onus on Duce

**Public opinion in U. S. upholds military steps —'Open City' solution offered to Italy.**

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 23—President Roosevelt, in effect, told the Italian people today that if they deplored the bombing of Rome the solution was easy, they could make it an undefended "open city" as the United Nations have urged for the past year.

Short of that, Mr. Roosevelt implied, responsibility for what happens to military abjectives in or around Rome rests on the Mussolini regime.

With this statement at his press conference, in which he carefully refrained from making any direct reference to the Pope whose lament over the Rome bombing has not yet been formally presented to the Administration, Mr. Roosevelt appears to have emerged victor in the delicate international and domestic problem of winning a favorable response for the first aerial attack on the Italian Capital.

**Favorable Opinion**

While all returns are not in, public opinion in the United States appears to have crystallized sufficiently so that the verdict can be rendered. The painstaking precautions in the Rome raid, the care with which the news was given out, the bold action in making it an exclusively American affair, and the results achieved have had their result. The nation as a whole supports the raid and Roman Catholic opinion, save in a few instances, seems to be overwhelmingly in favor of the course adopted by the United Nations.

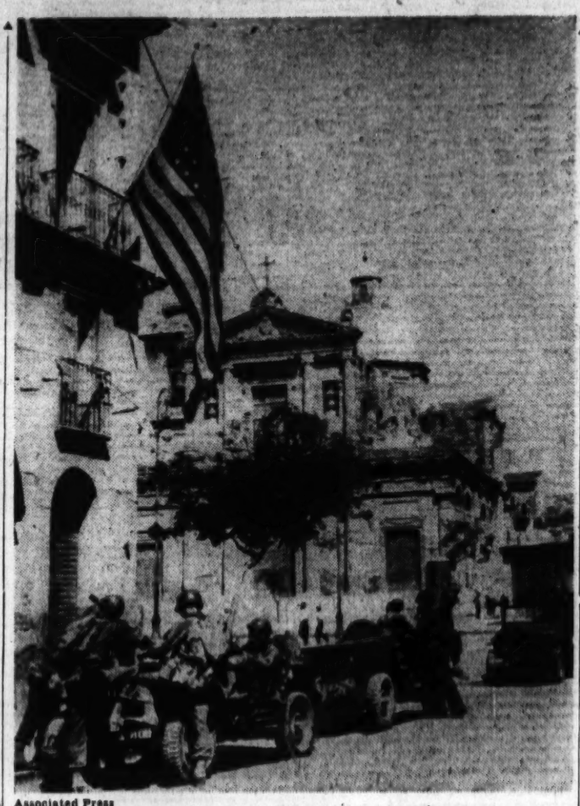
The very precautions which were adopted show the degree of apprehension felt. And William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston and dean of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in America, in a statement just published, declared that the entre Christian world "is saddened and grieved at the terrible news of the bombardment of Rome," though suspending judgment as to the military necessity of the attack which, he said, "we must leave . . . to the judgment and conscience of those who have been responsible for it."

On the other hand, the Roman Catholic Weekly Commonweal, edited by Roman Catholic laymen, finds that "there is something disturbing in the fact that the announcements which have accompanied the bombing of Rome have so distinguished Rome from all other cities."

**Distinction Cited**

This representative weekly which, however, has no official sanction from the Church, declares that the extreme precautions in the raid "make it look as if Catholics thought there must be one justice for Rome and another justice for all other cities in the world . . . (as though) there were a zone where the war could not be fought."

Mr. Roosevelt said that it was necessary to bomb Rome to save the lives of American and British soldiers fighting in Sicily. He declared that for the past year every



Associated Press

**Old Glory Flies in Sicily**

**The American Flag flies in the town of Gela, Southern Sicily, as a column of jeeps pauses in the street. In the background is an ornate church.**

**Allies warned to avoid false optimism over successes; political aspect heightened.**

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, July 23—News from the war fronts is almost unbelievably good for the United Nations, it was authoritatively admitted here, as it became known today that Americans have captured Palermo, thus cutting Sicily in half and virtually confining major enemy resistance to the northeastern section of the island.

Nevertheless, there is a big "but" behind official optimism. That "but" is a warning against any assumption that the war is drawing quickly to its end. It is a "but" which appears to be a factor in deciding Prime Minister Winston Churchill not to accede to the House of Commons' request to give an up-to-date war statement before the summer recess begins shortly.

Greatest danger to the United Nations is thought to lie in any slackening of effort, or in distraction from the business of carrying on the war which might follow undue optimism. From now on the political aspect of the war will need increasingly careful watching.

**Disruption Sought**

It was authoritatively admitted here that the Germans realizing they can't now win war militarily, are going all out for a political decision. The aim is to split and disintegrate the United Nations.

There are German authorities who still believe they can thus thwart Allied victory. A considerable section of the German people and men in the fighting services are known here to believe that, too.

German troops have been fighting with great resolution in the defense of Catania, which is an answer to over optimistic tales of a crack-up in German morale.

As for the Italians, although their troops are surrendering in droves, no date is predicted here for Italian capitulation. Preparations for fighting get first consideration from Allied leaders rather than plans for accepting surrender.

**Nazis' Troubles Cow**

On the Mediterranean Front, on the Russian Front, and on the U-boat Front, it is admitted here that the Axis is in a serious position. Of all the theaters of war, the Russian is recognized here as the most important and as the most potentially ominous for the Germans.

The Wehrmacht is seen to be in the course of suffering a major reverse just on account of the failure of its own offensive. A reverse may well become a catastrophe either this summer or during next winter. In either event Germany might suddenly take a final plunge to utter defeat.

In the sea war, sinkings of U-boats in July still are on a scale which makes authorities here rub their eyes and look at the figures again. Not only are enemy submarine hulls being blasted but the morale of U-boat crews is being blasted by methods whose effectiveness have been proved. So that

*Continued on Page 6, Column 6*

**American drive sweeps to gates of Marsala —Nazis hard pressed in Battle of Orel.**

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
*From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches*

The United States Seventh Army has captured Palermo, swept to the gates of Marsala, and overrun virtually all of Western and Central Sicily.

Outside Catania, where both enemy opposition and tactical problems have been much more formidable, the Germans still hold the British at bay, but there are indications General Montgomery has launched another of his hitherto successful flanking attacks.

That, in brief, is the situation in Sicily, as reported up to this moment. It would seem to presage a much quicker ending to the Sicilian campaign than the more optimistic observers had anticipated. Moreover, by taking Palermo, the Allies have come into possession of an excellent port and jumping off place if they intend to attack the Italian mainland.

In Russia, a German defeat or withdrawal of awe-inspiring proportions also may be imminent. Soviet dispatches say the Russians have driven through the last major link in Orel's northern defenses, while Berlin describes the struggle as the "greatest battle of attrition" ever fought. The Germans say 9,000,000 men now are involved in operations on the long Russian front.

The fact that the Nazis have been compelled to surrender important outposts, not only to the north, but to the east, in the past 24 hours indicates their defenses have been weakened to a critical thinness or else that they are withdrawing the bulk of their forces from Orel in order to avoid encirclement. If Orel falls or is given up, the Bryansk fortifications will become all but untenable, and the whole German line from Vitebsk to the Sea of Azov will be in grave danger of collapse.

On the Sicilian front, General Patton's men obviously are far ahead of the news. Palermo, for instance, appears to have been entered by American vanguards as early as 10 a. m. yesterday. It is probable that the main American units already have wheeled around and are sweeping eastward along the northern coast to bottle up the Germans opposing the British.

Word that the Germans still are sending reinforcements to the Catania region, both by air and sea, is puzzling. It would seem to mean the Nazis are determined to put up a last-ditch resistance here regardless of what has happened in the west and regardless of whether their escape to the north is cut off. But, on the other hand, the reinforcements may consist mainly of mine experts and similar technicians needed to cover a swift withdrawal.

Hints that General Montgomery may be seeking to flank the Germans come from the Berlin Radio, which reports the British succeeded in forcing a temporary breach in the main Axis defenses just west of Catania.

Meanwhile, in the war against Japan, heavy guns of the United States Pacific Fleet have bombarded Japanese-held Kiska Island in the Aleutians for the seventh time this month, and American warplanes have carried out the longest mission ever flown in the Southwest Pacific—a 2,400-mile round-trip journey—to bomb Surabaya in the Dutch East Indies.

### Sicily:

Allied Headquarters in North Africa said the fast-striking units of the United States Seventh Army surpassed the expectations of even their audacious leader, Lieut. Gen.

*Continued on Page 6, Column 1*

## Night Scene: American Navy Shells Munda

*Mr. Walker's account of a naval attack on Munda apparently alludes to amphibious operations which resulted in the landing of American ground forces in the rear of that base early in July. The lengthy delay in the receipt of the dispatch is due to the remoteness of the Munda area from adequate transmission facilities.*

By Gordon Walker
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the United States Naval Forces in the South Pacific*

WITH THE UNITED STATES FORCES INVADING NEW GEORGIA, July 12 Delayed—Using an explosive bombardment shell, a large task force of warships early this morning put the finishing touches to the decimation of one enemy ground concentration around the Munda airfield in the heaviest and most spectacular naval bombardment staged so far in the Pacific.

A bridge of shells which began at 3 a. m., and lasted 45 minutes was witnessed from one of the myriad small islands in Roviana Lagoon between Rendova and Munda Point. Earlier, while traversing the lagoon in a native canoe, I watched dive bombers in one of their many attacks starting large fires on Munda airfield.

Watching the night bombardment was like watching a tennis match from the net. I was standing in an abandoned native village almost directly under the bridge of shells, training my binoculars first on the firing rifles, traversing the sky to follow the multi-colored tracers and then seeing them land on the targets. An endless stream

*Continued on Page 12, Column 7*

## Patriot Moves Hint Invasion May Be Soon

**ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 23 (AP)—Repercussions of the seizure of Palermo by U. S. Forces were reported today from all over Italy and the Balkans.**

**Madrid dispatches said Italians demonstrated in the streets of Rome, Venice, Milan, Turin, Florence, and Trieste, shouting "Peace!" These reports also said that a wave of strikes and sabotage swept the country. From the Balkans came reports of rebellion and fighting against Axis occupation forces.**

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East*

CAIRO, July 23—Sharply increasing Chetnik and Partisan resistance in Yugoslavia is accepted in Cairo as an indication that the United Nations invasion of Europe may not be far distant.

A further hint in this direction is a reliable report that the breach between the Chetnik and the Partisans is well on the way to being repaired.

[The Berlin Radio, acknowledg-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 7*

## Fishermen Vote 157 to 76 In East Boston to End Strike

Fishermen of Boston voted two to one today to end their strike. The count, taken at a meeting in East Boston, stood 157 to 76.

Resumption of fishing is expected by union leaders as soon as boats can be made ready to put to sea.

The stoppage was called off when the fishermen found themselves unable to budge the Office of Price Administration or the National War Labor Board. They quit their boats because of wholesale ceiling prices set by the OPA, which sharply reduced their pay.

J. P. Cavin, Associate Director of the Food Price Division of OPA at Washington, came to the East Boston session to tell the fishermen face to face that the Government would do nothing about their complaint until they went back to fishing.

Mr. Cavin made no attempt to conciliate the querulous seafarers.

He frankly told them the OPA was going to be tough in its consideration of their case, that he felt the contested price regulations fair, and that the OPA would change them if only convinced by a proper showing of evidence.

However, Mr. Cavin promised that the fishermen would have the first possible priority, that their case would be given the utmost speed, and probably would be decided within 10 days or two weeks after petition for revision of the price ceiling was received in Washington.

Advice to the fishermen to accept the OPA mandate and go back to work was explicitly given by their leader, Capt. Patrick J. McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the Atlantic Fisherman's Union, which is on strike in New Bedford and New York, as well as Boston.

## *U. S. Gifts to Enslaved Europe Assure Aid by Land of Plenty*

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—By air and by mysterious underground channels the enslaved peoples of Europe are getting regular reminders—in a form more substantial than leaflets—that the United States is rich and generous and aims to do something about their plight.

Sewing kits, seeds, soap, and packets of tea, bouillon and chocolate are being dropped by parachute or smuggled past Nazi barriers, each gift carrying a message of encouragement to the downtrodden for whom such things are scarce, costly or unobtainable.

Office of War Information officials today lifted some of the secrecy surrounding these deliveries into occupied lands and even enemy countries. They are sent to neutral lands as well, but are distributed openly there, as visual representations of a friendly United States.

Ingenuity of a high order went into the designing of printing and duplicating devices to help the underground movements of Europe in waging their own propaganda warfare against the Axis overlords.

**Light and Easy to Move**

These are built compact and light, for greater ease in spiriting them to remote spots or new hideouts. They are quickly assembled and taken apart without tools—an advantage in places where the Gestapo may drop in unexpectedly. They are easy to operate, for the benefit of amateurs. They include:

An all-aluminum printing press, set up in four minutes. Hand operated, it can produce in an hour 1,200 copies of a clandestine news-

*Continued on Page 6, Column 3*

## *Axis Wades Out as Allies 'Wade In'*

Associated Press

**Prisoners Going Aboard Landing Craft**

**Axis prisoners taken on Sicily wade out to a landing craft to be taken to North Africa and out of the war. At sea they will be transferred to larger boats.**

# Continued Beef Drought Predicted for Boston

"Continued drought" marked the beef picture in Greater Boston today, with not even a promise of a sudden "thunderstorm."

The "floods" of beef predicted from the West a couple of weeks ago have not as yet materialized into even a "trickle."

Housewives, convinced — after fruitless search of markets both in town and in the suburbs—that Sunday roasts, sirloin steaks, or even the makings of a hamburg loaf were "out" for this week end, turned rather reluctantly again to hams and to pork shoulders.

Pork products, they find, are becoming rather unpopular day after day on the dinner tables of their families, but seemed about the only plentiful item. Lamb and veal remain scarce, and poultry—for which demand has been high because it is still unrationed—was practically unobtainable.

Although there was some indication this week that tieups of fishermen might cause fresh fish to join the growing "scarcity" list, supplies today were fairly good. Three million pounds or more of fresh fish were landed at Boston Fish Pier last week, and with approximately 7,000,000 pounds in cold storage, there seemed to be enough on hand to meet this week's demands.

Fresh mackerel is most plentiful, with good supplies of lobsters, clams, oysters, and whiting. However, the most popular groundfish in Greater Boston—haddock and cod—were growing scarce, since they account for a large portion of the catch of the striking fishermen.

Officials at the Regional Office of Price Administration were hesitant today about making any further predictions about meat supplies. Figures supplied them for several weeks past by western packers and shippers had failed to materialize in arrivals in this area. "Very little change," was the only comment.

However, otherwise bare meat counters were found, in several stores, to be loaded down with fresh vegetables. Despite dry weather conditions, most vegetables were plentiful in supply. Onions, alone, were practically unobtainable.

First arrival of shell beans for the season are in, and selling at 30 to 35 cents a pound. Native corn is in, too, but is still fairly high. Shortage of butter seems to have held back sales, however.

Native blueberries are in at 55 cents a quart for the common variety, and 10 cents more for the cultivated berries.

# Waves to Hear Fiedler Music On Saturday

Coincidental with the first anniversary of the establishment of the WAVES, Women's Reserve of the United States Navy, arrangements have been made by the First Naval District for several hundred Wave officers and enlisted women to attend the Saturday Esplanade concerts at the Hatch Memorial Shell, it was announced today.

Approximately 200 Waves will form at 6:45 p. m. at the Hotel Victoria on Dartmouth Street, where they are quartered, and march in a body at 7 p. m., under the direction of Ensign Ferne Lunt, to the concert location. The Waves will proceed down Dartmouth Street to the Embankment Walk and thence to reserved seats at the Hatch Shell. Music for marching will be provided by the Fargo Receiving Station Navy Band from South Boston.

Wave officers from Radcliffe College under the command of Ensign Marie Gaertner, will also attend the Esplanade concert.

During the intermission Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the Women's Reserve, is scheduled to speak to the assemblage and the nation-wide radio audience to which the concert will be relayed by the Blue Network through WHDH.

Meanwhile, weather prospects for the second Esplanade Concert tonight seemed hardly better than the opening night, which was rained out when about half completed.

Although the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" halfway through yesterday's opening program of the fifteenth season of Boston's outdoor music halted the more patriotic listeners, a majority of the audience of 14,000 preferred to do a personal ballet of its own to escape the rain rather than waiting for the Ballet Music from "Aida," which was the next number.

Those who attended, however, heard Governor Saltonstall praise briefly the artistic accomplishments of 15 years achieved by Arthur Fiedler, conductor, and the orchestra.

The concert tonight will introduce the first of the series of speakers sponsored by the State University Extension Service.

# Photo Prize Winners Announced

**Decision Hard—Even for an Expert**

Here are shown a few of the 500 pictures submitted for the annual photographic contest sponsored by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the winners of which have just been announced. Studying the display is Leonard Craske, nationally-known sculptor and creator of the famous "Gloucester Fisherman," who acted as judge. First prize of $25 went to Miss Georgia Engelhard of New York City for a tiger cat with Persian ancestry; second prize of $15 to Arthur L. Center, USNR, San Diego, Calif., for an Iguana; and third prize of $5 to H. H. Sheldon, Ben, Oregon, for an attractive pinto pony. Thirty lesser cash prizes were awarded.

# 'Give Us the Price And We'll Produce the Stuff'

*To promote a better public understanding and appreciation of the problems which confront the New England farmer, and of the courage, ingenuity and tenacity with which he is trying to lick these problems, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of human interest stories about individual farms and farmers ranging from Maine to Connecticut.*

*This project, sponsored by the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is unique in that it is the co-operative effort of a group of leading New England newspapers. Each story in the series, which will cover all major aspects of New England agriculture — including potatoes, poultry, dairying, apples, and market gardening — has been prepared by a feature writer of a different newspaper.*

*Today's story on "Milk Making in Vermont" is contributed by the Brattleboro Daily Reformer. Others in the series will follow at regular intervals.*

By Victor L. Morse
Of The Brattleboro Daily Reformer

Hugh Evans dumped a pail of fertilizer into the corn planter and reached for another. "Give us the price," he said, "and we'll produce the stuff."

He clucked to Prince, the horse, and we resumed planting the field of corn, a field that contained 64 rows by my actual count and 2¾ acres by Hugh's expert estimate when we were done with it.

Before the last row was in I understood what Hugh meant. Everything you do on the farm, besides requiring perspiration, also costs you money. If you don't see where you're going to get your money back, with a little extra, you don't do it.

I spent a day with Hugh on his Guilford farm to get a story on Vermont farming under wartime conditions and, resolving not to be dead weight, I worked along with him as best I could.

The Evans place actually is two adjacent farms. Hugh lives on one and his brother Emery on the other and they work the two as one farm in a partnership. Both young men, they have been partners since they took the property over from their father in 1935. As far as Hugh knows his forbears have always been farmers.

**Vermont Type**

The Evans farm is of the type scattered up and down the eastern side of Vermont. The backbone of the business is milk with 24 milking cows and 15 head of dry cows and young stock. The brothers each keep some hens as an individual sideline, plant some potatoes and make maple syrup. They have 331 acres of land, of which 65 are crop land, the rest pasture, woodlot and sugar orchard. The land is hilly and well-watered and the fields are small. The brothers run the place without hired labor—they are emphatic in saying they don't want to farm on a scale that requires hired labor—but their father, Charles Evans, lends considerable help in busy seasons.

I got out to the farm for the morning milking, which is part of what farmers call chores and which gets the brothers out of bed about 5:15 a. m.

After the chores, which took until 7:15, Hugh and I went over to his house for breakfast, and over the meal, which was one of those old-fashioned breakfasts, he told me how they had increased production during the war.

"We're making 600 pounds of milk a day," he said. "That's an increase from about 375. We've gained by feeding more grain and keeping better cows, not by adding stock."

The increase has meant more equipment, too. They bought a milking machine about a year and a half ago and have put in a bigger electric cooler to handle the extra milk.

Their milk goes to the Springfield, Mass., market and is picked up at the farm by an H. P. Hood & Sons truck. However, they pay the transportation charges and the Federal transportation tax. On their last milk check they got $3.97 per hundredweight (about 8½ cents a quart) but the transportation and other charges brought the net down to around $3.50 (7½ cents a quart) at the farm.

**Take Ups and Downs**

Hugh had no fault to find with the price. "We take the ups and downs," he said, meaning that farming was his business and he stuck at it.

"If the price was higher would you produce more?" I asked.

"Oh, sure. That is, if the stuff we had to buy didn't cost too much. We'll always expand when we can see our way clear to it. But we wouldn't hire labor. We can't pay what the shops do."

Hugh also broods about 300 chicks a year and houses something over 200 layers for the winter, producing perhaps 3,000 dozen eggs a year. Emery has doubled his flock and will produce twice as many as Hugh.

The farm is located about five miles from the market center in Brattleboro. Hugh's passenger car has only an A ration, which he figures will let him get into Brattleboro about once in two weeks. He doesn't claim it's inadequate but "we'd go in oftener if we had it." The ration for the farm equipment is ample, he said.

The brothers made 305 gallons of maple syrup this spring, renting another lot in addition to their own, and sold the whole crop at retail to a clientele reaching as far west as Michigan and as far south as Florida. They charged $3.25 a gallon, which was 14 cents under the OPA's ceiling price.

While I was learning all this I was also packing away a breakfast appropriate to what lay ahead for the day. As we came into the house Mrs. Evans was taking crisp brown doughnuts out of smoking fat and I had two or three of those besides bacon and eggs, a big dish of hot cereal, three or four slices of toast, grapefruit juice and coffee.

**Cool and Neat**

There's nothing hayseedy about the Evanses. Mrs. Evans was cool and neat in a red and white cotton dress, no stockings and ankle socks. Their two boys, Harry, 5, and Winston, 3, were clean and fresh in sunsuits and sunburns.

They live in a big, old house that will start a stampede of summer home buyers from New Jersey any time they want to sell it, and have all the usual household conveniences and electric appliances.

"We don't mind rationing," Mrs. Evans told me, "but we could use more sugar. Families that do a lot of cooking like us ought to have more.

"But we don't use anywhere near all our red and blue points," she went on. "We couldn't afford to."

After breakfast Hugh took fertilizer and the planter down to the corn field in the truck and I led Prince, the horse. We hitched up and started planting corn, I leading and Hugh following.

The temperature got up to 95 in the shade that day and as the sun beat down on that corn field I rapidly gained respect for farmers.

For motive power the Evanses have a tractor and two horses. "A horse is a mighty expensive tool," said Hugh, "but we have to have 'em. They eat twice as much as a cow and only work a few days of the year." On this type of farm a tractor can't do all the work.

After a while Emery took over the leading and let me harrow a piece with the tractor.

"Having a change of work keeps you from getting tired. That's a nice thing about farming," he told me.

**Dinner Ready**

Dinner was on the table when we came up from the field. We had a casserole of ham and hard boiled eggs, stewed corn, mashed potato, and cranberry sauce from the Evanses' own bog, topped off with cereal dishes heaping full of pineapple sherbet.

After dinner Hugh took me into the milk house to show me the new cooler (I suspected it was out of consideration for me in the heat of the day but I didn't remonstrate) and Emery and Dad Evans came in. We sat around for a spell talking about farming.

I asked Dad Evans if, having been through both wars, he thought farmers fared worse in this one than the last.

"No," he said. "We're a good deal better off. With us perhaps it's because we're built up but I don't see why other farmers aren't just as well off or better." He also reminded me that he was not talking about the war years but those just after, when food prices got so high.

He continued: "But I don't see how a young fellow can get started farming these days with stock and equipment and all so high. He'd be better off to work in a machine shop or for another farmer and maybe buy in later."

"A fellow who works on a farm has got to do it because he likes it," Hugh said. "He can get $50 a week in the shops and we can't pay that. We'd like to but we don't take it in."

When we went back to the corn field it was as hot as ever but we finished the planting without incident about 4 o'clock and went to the house.

Hugh advised me that "you'd better wash that phosphate off your hands" and when I came out of the bathroom there were great dishes of cherry sherbet and a pail of ginger cookies on the table. Hugh insisted that a mid-afternoon snack was a regular thing. He usually works in the fields until 5:15, then does the chores and has supper about 7:30, a 14-hour day. The reason for the between-meals lunches was making itself apparent. You burn up a lot of food toiling in that hot sun.

We returned to the field to wind up the day. Hugh plowed up another chunk of land before he went to do the chores and I went home and ate a good big dinner.

# Saltonstall Cites Gideons' Work In Providing Bible Testaments

Governor Saltonstall in a brief message of greeting today to the International Conference of the Christian Commercial Men's Association, popularly known as the Gideons, cited their work throughout the country in providing New Testaments to members of the armed services.

The Governor remarked that during times such as these spiritual consciousness is more deeply aroused. He impressed upon the delegates that they must continue to perform their work to a greater degree than ever before.

He disclosed that his son had received a Bible from the Gideons while serving abroad and in letters home had said he had received great comfort from it.

It was disclosed during the business session that more than 3,000,000 members of the armed forces have received pocket editions of the New Testament from the Gideons during the past year.

The demand for these Testaments which in addition contain the book of Psalms, and verses from many of the familiar christian hymns, is about 350,000 copies a month, it was said.

Meeting the demand for Bibles during the past year, normally the chief activity of the Gideons, entailed the distribution of 117,000 copies, the treasurer's report stated.

A check of the membership rolls also disclosed that the Gideons have attained an all-time high in the history of their organization—some 14,000 members — approximately 2,100 having joined during 1942.

Election of officers of the organization, which was founded in 1898, will take place at the Hotel Statler tomorrow, the third day of the Conference.

# Army's Explanation Meets Protest In Connecticut on Blackout Length

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23 (AP)—Having protested to the Army about the length of Wednesday night's blackout, State Defense Council Administrator Harold F. Woodcock last night said he accepted the Army's explanation that using airplanes to simulate actual conditions required at least 20 minutes total blackout.

Lieut. Col. William J. Bingham of the First Service Command, explaining the timing of the blackout as planes swept from Maine to Connecticut, told Mr. Woodcock that "the purpose of these tests is to simulate actual raids so that we will know how to take care of ourselves.

"We appreciate the difficulties faced in Connecticut, but we also have our duty before us and that is to see that our defenses are ready," he said, pointing out that the hours of changing shifts vary in New England communities.

He also noted that many plants have been given permission to blackout only for ten minutes after they have learned that the signals are for a practice drill.

Mr. Woodcock had objected after the blackout that its length had interfered with war production and transportation.

Announcing Colonel Bingham's reply, he said: "We have asked the Army for an explanation. The explanation is satisfactory to me."

In drills in which Army planes are used, he said, "We will continue to do everything we can to minimize the inconvenience on the part of the public and industry."

"The public in turn should be patient in view of the many difficulties that may be encountered in the conduct of a test."

# Million From N. E. For Greek Relief

New Englanders have contributed through Community-War Chests and individual gifts more than $1,000,000 of the total of $10,000,000 received by the Greek War Relief Association to date for relief work in Greece.

This announcement came from the national headquarters of the Association in New York City following the presentation of a check from the New England region by Thomas A. Pappas of Boston, New England Regional Director of the Association. It was this check that brought the total of Greek War Relief donations above the $10,000,000 mark.

# *Conscience Returns Savings of Busboy*

ST. LOUIS, July 23 (AP)—John Dimitroff, a hotel busboy bought $1,053 worth of war bonds today—but that's only part of the story.

The money represented Mr. Dimitroff's life savings, stolen from him early this week, the day he took it from his bank to buy the bonds.

A St. Louis clergyman, acting for a conscience-stricken parishoner, returned the stolen money; refused to divulge the name of the man who had stolen it.

Overjoyed, Mr. Dimitroff told police he did not wish to prosecute.

# Weather Reports

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

**Moderate**

**Boston and Vicinity:** Moderate temperature tonight and Saturday morning; gentle winds.

**Southwestern Maine and All Other New England States:** Moderate temperature tonight and Saturday morning.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday, 5:07 p. m.; height, 10.1 feet.
Saturday, 5:33 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1919.

# 50 New Englanders Wounded

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The names of 50 New Englanders are included in a list of 181 United States soldiers wounded in action in the Southwest Pacific area, the War Department announced today.

The New Englanders included:

**Connecticut**

Abbe, Sergeant William A.—Mrs. Elsie Abbe, mother, Broad Brook.
Gudelski, Sergeant Henry S.—Mrs. Anna Gudelski, wife, Middletown.
La Forte, Private First Class John J.—Samuel La Forte, father, Derby.
Lavigne, Staff Sergeant Leon A.—Mrs. Minnie Lavigne, mother, Willimantic.
McKean, Technician Fifth Grade Robert E.—Harold M. McKean, brother, New Britain.
Plaskawicki, Staff Sergeant Frank C.—Casmir Plaskawicki, father, Bridgeport.
Salta, Sergeant John P.—Frank Salta, father, Plainville.
Smith, Private Howard E.—Ralph J. Smith, father, East Killingly.
Warga, Sergeant John J.—Mrs. Betty I. Butler, sister, South Norwalk.

**Maine**

Dugas, Sergeant Lawrence I.—Thomas I. Dugas, father, Madison.
Kacsmar, Sergeant John J.—Mrs. Anna Kacsmar, mother, Lisbon Falls.
McMullin, Private Walter G.—Mrs. Sadie G. McMullin, mother, Bangor.
O'Connell, Sergeant Louis B.—Mrs. Mary A. O.Connell, mother, Lewiston.
Phillips, Private First Class Carroll W.—Frank E. Phillips, father, Bangor.

**Massachusetts**

Bassette, Private Armand J.—Mrs. Clara Bassette, mother, North Adams.
Kermil, Private Zigmont J.—Mrs. Emilia Kermil, mother, Lawrence.
Otto, First Lieut. Urson W.—Clarence W. Otto, father, Greenfield.

**New Hampshire**

Lozeau, Private Raymond A.—Ernest C. Lozeau, father, Mascoma.
Sombric, Sergeant Walter P.—Mrs. Elizabeth Sombric, wife, North Walpole.

**Rhode Island**

Champagne, Technical 5th Grade Emile J.—Elphege Champagne, father, Pawtucket.
Collins, Technical 5th Grade Francis X.—James Collins, father, Pawtucket.
Cunha, Private First Class Charles T.—Mrs. Marie F. Cunha, mother, Providence.
Lefebvre, Private Theodore A.—Mrs. Cordelia Lefebvre, mother, Central Falls.
Maimoni, Corporal Thomas J.—Mrs. Angelean Maimoni, mother, Pawtucket.
Polangi, Private Anthony—Rosario Malone, stepfather, 106 Pleasant Street, Cranston.

**Vermont**

Best, Master Sergeant Harold F.—Ernest E. Best, father, St. Albans.
Brown, Private First Class Carlos J.—Mrs. E. C. Brown, mother, Bethel.
Chase, Private First Class Elmer C.—Mrs. Edward J. Berry, sister, Montpelier.
Childs, Warrant Officer Everett W.—Mrs. Florence E. Childs, wife, Townshend.
Cota, Technician 4th Grade Jesse A.—Fred M. Cota, father, Waitsfield.
Dague, Technician 4th Grade Edmund J.—Mrs. Flora Ashline, mother, Burlington.
Eastman, Technician 4th Grade Harold L.—Mrs. Sarah Eastman, mother, Groton.
George, Private William R.—Mrs. Margaret George, mother, Barre.
Gibson, Lt. Col. Ernest W.—Mrs. Dorothy S. Gibson, wife, Brattleboro.
Leary, Sergeant Patrick A.—Mrs. Elizabeth Leary, mother, Burlington.
Lemery, Sergeant Perlie P.—Mrs. Ben A. Lemery, mother, East Granville.
Lewis, Private Archie L.—Mrs. Belle W. Lewis, mother, Lunenburg.
Prozzo, Sergeant Michael L.—Pasquale Prozzo, father, Rutland.
Richard, Private First Class Donald J.—Mrs. Edmond Godaurs, sister, St. Albans.
Robbins, Private First Class Charles M.—Mrs. Ernest M. Robbins, Bellows Falls.
Ruby, Private Joseph P.—Mrs. Mary Ruby, mother, Poultney.
Senna, Private Donald P.—Mrs. Lena M. Cross, aunt; Colchester.
Sikora, Tech. 4th Grade Alfred P.—Mrs. Nettie M. Sikora, mother, Burlington.
Toby, Private First Class Elbridge M.—Guy Tobey, father, Adamant.
Turner, Private First Class Olin A.—Mrs. Rita F. Turner, wife, South Royalton.
Vaine, Private First Class Theodore G.—Mrs. George Vaine, mother, Westminster.
Vartuli, Private Sylvester C.—Mrs. Jennie Vartuli, mother, Winooski.
Walsh, Lieut. Col. James T.—Mrs. James T. Walsh, wife, St. Albans.
Waryas, Technical 4th Grade Clarence J.—Mrs. Mary Waryas, mother, Bellows Falls.
Whalen, Corporal Roger H.—Mrs. G. M. Whalen, mother, Barre.

# Saltonstall Plans Gas Conservation

Governor Saltonstall has given up his luxurious eight-cylinder car, provided by the State for official business, for a six-cylinder small car, it was learned today.

He will use the smaller car to help conserve gasoline while he makes official trips about the State. The Governor proposes to put the big car up for the duration.

# Lowell Reported as Facing Serious Shortage of Water

A critical water shortage faces the city of Lowell unless immediate action is taken to reduce the amount of water consumed and unless an additional supply is obtained from neighboring municipalities, or from other sources, Dr. Vlado A. Getting, State Commissioner of Public Health, said today.

Dr. Getting advised Mayor Joseph J. Sweeney of Lowell that the Remington Arms Company, one of the largest war plants in the city, should be requested to reduce the amount of water consumed for industrial purposes and that if practicable the company should obtain emergency pumping equipment for getting water from the Merrimack River.

A ban on sprinkling of lawns and streets as well as reducing water in swimming pools should be imposed, the Mayor was told.

Pointing out that the pumping equipment used by the city of Lowell is badly in need of repair, Dr. Getting warned that a serious breakdown in this machinery may be expected at any time. He proposed that the city connect with the Dracut water supply district to obtain 400,000 gallons a day.

Stressing the need for immediate action in view of the importance of the water supply of the city to the war program and to the safety of public health, Dr. Getting said the Department of Public Health must refer the case to the Governor unless suitable steps have been taken by the city before Aug. 1.

# Bribery in Draft Case Is Charged

Two $100 bills in a box of stockings were offered by a storekeeper to a draft board chairman as a bribe for deferment, according to Thomas B. O'Connor, Assistant United States Attorney, in an arraignment of Joseph Elias Teebagy, Tremont Street merchant, who was held in $5,000 bail for a hearing on Aug. 12.

Charged with bribery, he pleaded not guilty before United States District Court Commissioner Martin T. Hall.

The storekeeper is married but has no children, the complaint alleged. He had been reclassified from 3-A to 1-A before the alleged offer to Frederic E. Dowling, chairman of local board No. 37.

# Appeal Head Named For Salvation Army

Ralph Sanborn, Boston insurance executive, has been named chairman of the Metropolitan Division of the Greater Boston Annual Maintenance Appeal of the Salvation Army, it was announced yesterday.

Mr. Sanborn will begin his duties at once in an effort to better the record in collections made last year in 40 communities of Massachusetts.

# Call for Rise In Truck Rates Gets Support

In the third day of State House hearings on proposals to increase trucking rates 12½ per cent, Ronald S. Woodbury, Treasurer of the New England Motor Truck Rating Bureau, Inc., today pointed out that Federal agencies were imposing a severe strain upon truck transportation, at the same time requiring a higher and more costly type of operation.

Mr. Woodbury made his plea for the right to raise rates to the Interstate Commerce Commission sitting jointly with the State Public Utilities Commission studying transportation problems. Representatives of the Office of Price Administration were expected to be heard in opposition to rate increases this afternoon.

The trucking rates expert insisted that the higher and more costly type of transportation demanded by government agencies as compared with regular commercial hauling justified the demands of trucking companies for higher rates if they are to stay in business.

Much of this haulage for public service, he said, is being done at rates below the published commercial schedules. Mr. Woodbury also told the officials that the Rate Bureau is planning to submit a new schedule for commodity rates more in keeping with present-day operating costs.

# Canning Centers In Schools Open

Canning centers at ten Boston public schools opened recently and will remain open each Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning from 9 to 1 p. m. until further notice, it has been announced.

Sponsored as part of the food preservation program of the Boston Victory Garden Committee, these centers provide facilities for housewives to do their own vegetable and fruit canning under expert supervision of home economics instructors.

The centers are located as follows: William Howard Taft School, Brighton; Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson Schools, Dorchester; Joseph H. Barnes School, East Boston; William Barton Rogers School, Hyde Park; Mary E. Curley School, Jamaica Plain; Roslindale High School; George Putnam and James P. Timilty Schools, Roxbury, and Patrick F. Gavin School, South Boston.

# Red Cross Reports On Aid to Russia

The American Red Cross has sent aid to Russia in the form of $10,000,000 worth of medical supplies, surgical dressings, clothing, blankets, and other necessities, according to a report received by the Boston Metropolitan Chapter today.

Arrangements are being made for the shipment of another $5,000,000 worth of medical supplies, and a further $5,000,000 worth of clothing, shoes, and similar necessities for the aid of civilians in war-devastated areas and for young war orphans, Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, said.

One of the items requested was large quantities of soap, Mr. Davis pointed out.

# 212,566,429 Ride 'El' in Six Months

The Boston Elevated Railway carried 212,566,429 passengers during the first half of 1943, which is at the rate of 425,000,000 passengers a year. This number is almost 45,000,000 more passengers than has ever been carried on the Elevated before for any one year, according to an announcement by Edward Dana, President and General Manager.

For the first six months' period this year, the net profit was $803,864 as compared with a profit of $422,757 for the similar period of 1942.

# Francis Ober Conant

Francis Ober Conant, of Cambridge, who passed on yesterday, operated an automobile supply business in Newton. He was a tenth generation descendant of Roger Conant, Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and co-founder of the Roger Conant Family Association.

A native of Somerville, Mr. Conant was graduated from Amherst in 1900. For many years he was engaged in Y. M. C. A. secretarial work in Worcester, Whitman, and Cambridge, and Brookhaven, Miss.

# *Stamp Sales Aid Aircraft Carrier Fund*

By a Staff Photographer

**Netherlands Day Marked In Boston Common's 'Shangri-La' Drive**

Participating in today's Netherlands Day program on Boston Common, where a campaign is on to sell $745,466 worth of War Savings Stamps before July 31 to help construct an aircraft carrier to be called the Shangri-La, and shown above, were, left to right: Patricia Donovan, J. Ae Van Panhuys, Consul for The Netherlands in Boston, Capt. H. Stuy, and Mrs. Howard Clay. Today's drive was conducted by the Women Volunteers for Holland Relief, affiliated with the Queen Wilhelmina Fund.

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# U. S. Alcoholic Control Compared With Europe's

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 23—Many American states do a better job with control of alcoholic liquors than is done abroad, according to Dr. Lawrence Kolb, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service.

"Alcoholism has been decreasing in most of the European countries as a result of regulations and a growing sentiment for temperance, and this fact is often cited to prove the superiority of European methods of control," Dr. Kolb said at the School of Alcohol Studies of Yale University.

"Those who feel that we are getting comparatively poor results, due to less effective control, fail to take account of one important factor, namely, that drinking depends to a certain extent upon economic conditions. We have more deaths from alcohol for the same reason that we have more deaths from automobile accidents—we are able to buy more automobiles."

**Diversified Control**

Reviewing control measures in the United States, Dr. Kolb said:

"No state now has complete prohibition of the sale of alcoholic liquors. Beer is legalized in every state. Two states, Kansas and Oklahoma, have constitutional prohibition of spirits. Three states, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia, have statutory prohibition of spirits, but counties in these states can vote themselves out from under the prohibition and establish dispensaries. Mississippi has statutory prohibition of all liquors save beer and wine.

"Some states have state monopolies and in some there are regulations as to places and time of sale. In some instances control measures seem to be designed more to regulate business than to discourage excessive drinking.

"Local option is allowed in 34 states, and since the repeal of the more or less ineffective prohibition in 1933 more than 5,000 communities have returned a majority against the further sale of liquor.

"Some of our states have practically no system that is designed to protect the susceptible person from himself. I refer particularly to the legalized sale of 190-proof alcohol over the counters of drug stores. But these are only isolated instances of a willingness to destroy lives and homes for the sake of profit."

Turning to the European situation, Dr. Kolb continued:

"Systems of control used in Europe include government monopolies, laws regulating the hours of sale, high taxes on spirituous liquors, education of the populace as to the effects of alcohol, passbook systems, etc.

**Bratt System**

"The European control system about which we hear the most is the Bratt individual control system, which was put into effect in Sweden in 1914. Under this system passbooks may be issued to one member of each family, if he has income sufficient for the purpose of purchasing alcoholic beverages.

"The book is presented when he buys liquor and the quantity purchased is recorded. There is a limit on the quantity that may be purchased, and the book may be withdrawn temporarily or permanently for such offenses as drunkenness, repurchasing liquor, etc. The system does not apply to beer or wine.

"The introduction of the Bratt system was followed by a sharp reduction in the consumption of spirituous liquors and in cases of drunkenness brought before the courts of Sweden.

"The Bratt system has not abolished alcoholism in Sweden. Between 1921 and 1936 the average number of cases of drunkenness brought before the courts in Sweden was about 30,000, and the rate per 100,000 is six times the New York rate, in spite of the fact that two thirds of the Swedish people live in rural communities.

"However, during the same year the Boston rate was 11 times the Swedish rate, and the Atlanta rate was 19 times the Swedish rate. All that we learn from these figures is that New York has gotten farther away than most American communities from the rather backward idea that drunkenness is of itself a crime."

# Right Wing of Labor Party Asks Fourth Roosevelt Term

By Wyona Dashwood

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 23—The Right Wing of the American Labor Party was out today in support of President Roosevelt for re-election to a fourth term.

Official status was given this backing by the Right Wing, which controls the State organization, in a message to 180,000 enrolled A. L. P. voters in New York City from the Right Wing's Liberal and Labor Committee to Safeguard the American Labor Party, set up to combat an attempt by a coalition of Left Wing labor unions and the New York County Committee of the Party to gain city-wide control of the Party's affairs in the Aug. 10 primary.

"In 1944, the A. L. P. can be the decisive factor in the election of a liberal Presidential candidate—of President Roosevelt, if he should be a candidate for re-election," the message reads. "We know you realize what the election of a liberal National Administration in 1944 means to the future of America and the world."

The Committee is headed by Dean Alfange, who was 1942 A. L. P. candidate for Governor and who polled 409,000 votes.

**Conspiracy Suspected**

A leading spokesman in the Party's drive "to bring about the nomination of at least one liberal candidate for President in 1944," Mr. Alfange is present active in marshaling liberal support against what he sees as a "Communist conspiracy" through the New York County Left Wing to capture the Party.

His message instances evidence of "infiltration" in American Labor Party enrollment of such exponents of Communism as Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carl Brodsky, Max Bedacht, and Paul Novick, and warns that its success would destroy the party.

In this connection, Alex Rose, State Secretary of the A. L. P., voiced belief that the Communists, now without ballot status in the State, had gone over almost in a body to the Labor Party, and said that Right Wing workers were now checking the enrollment list for exact figures.

The Alfange circular supplements its fourth-term backing with support of Roosevelt foreign and domestic policies, vigorous prosecution of the war on all fronts; unreserved indorsement of the nonstrike pledge of the C. I. O., the American Federation of Labor, and the railway brotherhoods; adequate representation of organized labor on all Government war boards and agencies; economic, social and political equality without regard to race, color or creed; effective rationing and price-control enforcement, and intelligent and constructive postwar planning now to insure total employment after the war.

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STEIGER'S
Springfield, Mass.

### Seventh-Day Adventists Call to Californian

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Rev. Earl F. Hackman, Oakland, Calif., President of the Northern California Conference of the Seventh-Day Adventists, has been called to the presidency of the Southern Union Conference, it was announced at General Conference Headquarters here yesterday. He will succeed the late Rev. J. K. Jones.

The Southern Union organization, comprised of the states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi and the Carolinas, has five local Seventh-Day Adventist Conferences with 315 churches. The headquarters is at Decatur, Georgia, adjoining Atlanta.

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# All Is Quiet Along the Potomac

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**One Way to Beat Housing Shortage**

**The national capital being on the banks of the historic Potomac River provides one way for Washingtonians to laugh at crowded housing conditions and, in a measure, to escape the heat of the city. Houseboats on the river within easy walking distance of the Government buildings where many of the occupants of the boats work. True, they can't take week-end trips up or down the river owing to the lack of gasoline, but the boats provide a home and Mrs. John Paul Gensener and her son John are among the hundreds who find this way of living delightful. Mrs. Gensener is Director of the Government Girls' School for Self-Improvement.**

# N. Y. Election Looms to Fill Albany Post

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 23 — Party hopes for a partial Democratic comeback in the Albany administrative through the vacancy caused by the passing on of Lieut. Gov. Thomas W. Wallace last week had support today in an opinion by Edward J. Flynn, Democratic National Committeeman from New York and recently State Democratic Chairman. In his view the moot constitutional question raised by the event can be solved only by a special election, and, following a visit to President Roosevelt at the White House, he voiced the belief that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey would have to take this action.

Due to the extension of the gubernatorial term from two to four years, the length of the Lieutenant-Governorship vacancy would be unprecedented in the State, and the controversy is now in the hands of Attorney General Nathaniel L. Goldstein for a ruling. Under the Constitution, the temporary President of the State Senate, who is Republican Majority Leader of the Upper House, Senator Joe R. Hanley, would automatically carry out the functions of the vacated office, the basic law provision implying that there need not be an election for Lieutenant Governor until the Governorship is vacant.

The constitutional ambiguity is sufficient, however, to have raised a nice point, and the Democrats are seen as preferring an election this fall as a preliminary test of strength in next year's Presidential election. Their candidate for the office last year, Charles Poletti, then incumbent, came close to besting Mr. Wallace with the benefit of a strong American Labor Party vote.

Mr. Flynn denied that his call on the President concerned policies. However, his statement that the vacancy must be submitted to the ballot brought the comment from Paul Lockwood, Secretary to the Governor, with a reference to the Democratic leader as "ambassador," that he "thought the White House was busy fighting the war, but apparently it is busy with politics as usual."

The title recalled the President's nomination of Mr. Flynn as Minister to Australia which aroused such serious opposition in the Senate that it was withdrawn.

The State Administration sees the situation according to the Constitutional implication, with Senator Hanley, now Acting Lieutenant Governor, to remain incumbent until the expiration of the Wallace term in 1946. Involved, of course, is the important possibility that Governor Dewey might run for President next year, which, if he were elected, would open the executive office to the person next in line.

# Los Angeles Rail Strike Ends But Second One Is Threatened

By Kimmis Hendrick

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, July 23—The 24-hour work stoppage by streetcar and bus operators here yesterday which deprived some 1,000,000 persons in this vital war production center of public transportation facilities has ended but another walkout threatens on an interurban system serving a much larger area.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen last night instructed 2,500 conductors, motormen and bus drivers of the Pacific Electric Railway to strike Sunday at 2 a. m., unless a wage dispute is settled in the meanwhile.

This order, based on a strike vote of 1,723 to 49, indicated the Pacific Electric strike would not be confined to a one-day service suspension.

Yesterday's virtual strike was called by the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric and Motor Coach Operators of the American Federation of Labor for alleged delay on the part of the National War Labor Board to grant a wage increase which the employing Los Angeles Railway Company had agreed to pay.

**Based on "Little Steel" Formula**

The Board's decision not to allow the raise held that the local railway employees were not entitled to an increase because they had already received raises equal to or in excess of the "Little Steel" formula.

Following a lengthy conference called by Mayor Fletcher Bowron yesterday during which assurances were received from James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, that he would review the War Labor Board's denial of the wage increase today with Fred M. Vinson, Director of Economic Stabilization, union officials had agreed to urge cancellation of the scheduled 24-hour protest work stoppage, but the rank and file of the employees were not willing and so it went into effect.

**Union Officials Summoned**

The Regional War Labor Board, of which Thomas Fair Neblett is Chairman, has ordered union officials to appear before it to show cause why the work-stoppage strike was allowed in the face of the national no-strike policy and the war need.

Both the Los Angeles Railway and the Pacific Electric believe that higher wages should be allowed their employees. P. B. Harris and O. A. Smith, Presidents of the two companies respectively, have concurred in the statement that the present rates make it impossible for their companies to recruit new workers.

William H. Davis, National Chairman of the WLB, telegraphed the union office here that the 24-hour work-stoppage "would not only be in violation of labor's (no-strike) pledge to the President but would be in direct violation of the national policy expressed in an Act of Congress of June 25"—the Smith-Connally Antistrike Act.

# Fewer Cars Were on Roads In '42 but More Than in '40

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 23—Wartime registration of private and commercial motor vehicles in 1942 was 5½ per cent less than in the peak year of 1941, but even so it exceeded the registration of 1940 by more than half a million.

The Public Roads Administration reported today on its annual motor vehicle census that private and commercial registrations in 1942 totaled 32,582,242 or 1,878,776 less than in 1941. The 1942 registrations included over 1,500,000 fewer automobiles and more than 250,000 fewer trucks.

In the past 42 years in which motor vehicles have been registered, the only decreases previous to 1942 were recorded in 1938 and in each of the three years 1931-33.

Production of automobiles and trucks for civilian use was stopped early in 1942.

Automobile registrations totaled 27,868,746 and trucks and truck-tractors, 4,608,086 in 1942.

Registrations of busses increased by 16,610 in 1942 compared with 1941, bringing the 1942 total to 105,410, largest in history.

Registrations of publicly owned vehicles—exclusive of those of the armed forces—totaled 420,358 in 1942, compared with 381,829 in 1941.

Trailer and semitrailer registrations amounted to 1,433,989 in 1942, 1,434,349 in 1941.

Dealer registrations and extra plates "declined enormously" in 1942. The 111,884 dealer registrations in 1942 compared with 162,286 in 1941 and 152,085 in 1940. Extra plates numbered 71,159 in 1942 and 106,699 in 1941.

Registrations of motorcycles increased from 140,851 in 1941 to 168,818 in 1942.

# Rabbi Wise Discusses With Roosevelt Means of Averting Slaughter of Jews

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York, Jewish leader, said after a White House call today he had discussed with President Roosevelt means of averting "the utter extermination of Jews not only in Germany but in the occupied or Hitler-dominated countries."

Rabbi Wise said the number of Jewish civilians who have been killed by the Nazis probably will mount to 3,000,000.

It was significant, he commented, that the President has just named former Ambassador Herbert Pell on a United Nations Commission to try to bring to justice Nazi and Fascist leaders who may be found guilty of responsibility "for the foulest of all crimes in wartime, i. e., the slaughter of civilian masses."

He said this Commission probably will organize in the near future. The intergovernmental commission proposed by the recent Bermuda Conference to find asylums for war refugees also will meet soon, he added, either here or in London.

"I found," Rabbi Wise told reporters, "that the President maintains a profound and penetrating interest in those victims of Hitler who are not able to meet him on the battlefield as our soldiers are meeting him today in Sicily, but must die unarmed and incapable of self-defense as Hitler and Goebbels victims."

### Browder Explains New Jersey Action

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, commenting on the recent indorsement of Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City by the New Jersey Communist Party, said today the action was designed to prevent a Republican victory in the State.

In a letter published in the Herald-Tribune, Mr. Browder said: "The simple fact is, of course, that the Communists merely joined in the advice [given by many others] that the workers should not join in the factional fight in the New Jersey Democratic Party which promises to throw the election to the Republicans who are sabotaging President Roosevelt's war program."

New Jersey will elect a Governor in November.

# New Manpower Crisis Is Seen

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—A sharp decline in labor reserves caused the War Manpower Commission today to undertake a review of its present problems and policies in the light of a tightening labor market.

Lawrence A. Appley, executive director, declared that the nation is "definitely entering another phase of the manpower situation," and added:

"By September the labor market will be tighter than ever and about as tight as it can be."

This stringency, he said, will result from the fact that in less than two months the military services will have drawn nearly 10,000,000 men out of the labor market and all persons willing to take jobs will have them.

Complicating the situation, he said, is the increasing difficulty of getting people to remain on their jobs. Workers become more restless as more jobs become available, he observed.

Earlier in the war Paul V. McNutt, WMC Chairman, recommended replacing voluntary controls by a labor draft law to permit the Government to compel workers to take designated jobs.

However, William H. Haber, Assistant Executive Director, said that Mr. McNutt had not renewed a request for such legislation in discussing the manpower problem yesterday with the Office of War Mobilization.

### *Japanese Striving To Disprove Rumors Of Naval Disasters*

LONDON, July 23 (ONA)—Japanese occupation authorities in the Far East have launched a campaign to counteract the native tendency to exaggeration, Allied circles reported.

Not long ago this tendency of the natives to tall stories helped the Japanese when they swarmed over European possessions in the Pacific. Every Japanese success was multiplied a hundred-fold by the natives. Now that the Japanese have suffered their first defeats, these, too, are being exaggerated by the natives. News of Allied naval and air victories has spread like wildfire among them until the word is being passed that the entire Japanese Navy has been destroyed

To counteract such assertions, Japanese naval authorities have organized in the Dutch East Indies, Malaya, and elsewhere special naval parades. Imposing numbers of naval units have been thrown into these parades to prove to the natives that rumors of their annihilation are untrue.

# Bund Schools In U. S. Taught Nazi Doctrine

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23 (AP)—Affiliates of the German-American Bund conducted schools in the United States under the slogan, 'One People; One Reich; One Leader," Severin Winterscheidt, admittedly a former Bund member, testified yesterday at the trial of 28 naturalized Americans of German birth.

Winterscheidt corroborated the testimony of Peter Gissibl, who has described the aims of the Bund as pro-Nazi, and told of swastika-trimmed uniforms and "Heil Hitler" greetings by Bundists.

Describing the Bund-sponsored schools, Winterscheidt said that in 1936 he studied in Germany for five months and then established the first schools in New York State and New Jersey using "Mein Kampf" and the writings of the Nazi Alfred Rosenberg as texts.

Earlier, in 1934 when he was editing a Bund paper, the witness said, he received these instructions from the German Vice-Consul in New York City, whom he knew only as a "Dr. Draeger":

"Go easy on criticism of Roosevelt's political policies, because Roosevelt is dynamite."

No explanation of the statement was given in court.

Winterscheidt said he was a member of the Steel Helmets in New York from 1932 to 1938, an organization which he said was a unit of the United German Society. The Steel Helmets was later merged into the Bund, he declared.

The Government is seeking to revoke the citizenship of the 28 defendants on charges that they were members of an organization which preached disloyalty to the United States—the Bund. The first part of the trial seeks to determine whether or not the Bund had such policies. The 28 will be tried separately when this point is decided.

# Stalin Acts to Strengthen Hand in Postwar Germany

By William H. Stringer

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, July 23—Moscow's establishment of a German National Committee which immediately urged the German people to quit the war and sue for peace, is regarded in high diplomatic quarters here as an important Russian move to stake out its claim for a major share in determining Germany's postwar future.

Launching of the Committee at Moscow apparently caught the American and British Governments by surprise. President Roosevelt told his press conference today that he had had nothing official on the Russian Committee and Secretary of State Cordell Hull said as much yesterday.

The fact that Stalin is openly indicating a vital interest in how Germany shall be treated after surrender is regarded here as stressing the need for new efforts by Washington and London to reach a common understanding with Moscow regarding the Reich's postwar Government and Army, its trade and colonies, its size and power. A prerequisite for such understanding, it is held, is the formulation by Washington of an American program for dealing with a defeated Germany. The general view here is that no adequate program is yet in existence.

**Acts As Powerful Propaganda**

It is not overlooked that the Moscow-sponsored Committee's manifesto can have a powerful propaganda effect in helping the Russian Army's counteroffensive by weakening both the soldier's will to resist and the German home front. The manifesto has been broadcast to Germany by Moscow radio and undoubtedly has been distributed over enemy lines in leaflet form by Soviet planes.

Washington recognizes that such a Committee as this does not spring up in Moscow spontaneously, nor is a full page in Pravda devoted to a single subject unless the Kremlin so directs. Hence, it must be assumed that the German Committee is a manifestation of Russian foreign policy.

The Moscow Committee could conceivably be the nucleus for a pro-Soviet Government to take over authority in Germany after the war, and its manifesto urging the German Army to give up the war, retire within Germany's boundaries and sue for peace, could mean Stalin's abandonment of the Churchill-Roosevelt "unconditional surrender" proposals against the Axis.

Official interpretation here takes the position, however, that this is not the indicated meaning of the Committee. Much is said as propaganda which is not meant to be borne out in practice. The general view is that Stalin is calling attention to Russia's viewpoint, while simultaneously delivering a powerful propaganda blow at Germany's will to win.

**Treads Tender Ground**

Russia is taking political initiative in a field in which the United States and Britain have been very chary of committing themselves. Revolution, and the backing of exile groups, have apparently been ruled out in the postwar re-establishment of popular government in France and Italy.

Stalin may have other views with regard to Germany, it is suggested, and may believe that the best chance of erecting a stable anti-fascist Reich after the war is through revolution assisted by a national committee from exile sources.

Judging from the tone of the Moscow Committee's manifesto, this would not necessarily mean a Communist regime for Germany. The manifesto is carefully democratic and capitalist, including besides guarantees of the Four Freedoms the right to acquire property lawfully.

Judging from the manifesto itself, Stalin would be glad to have his Western Allies collaborate with him in this venture toward a new postwar Germany.

Some Washington comment has interpreted the Committee as another call for a second front in the West, a Stalinite warning that unless the Anglo-American Allies attack Germany soon, they will have to deal with a Russian-sponsored regime when they reach Berlin.

The more authoritative view is that Stalin is beginning to outline the kind of Germany Russia wishes to have for a neighbor after the war.

Russia, it is thus interpreted, wishes a postwar Germany that will be friendly, strong and liberal. In this it has no sympathy with certain American and British viewpoints which call for the dismemberment of the Reich or its semi-permanent enslavement.

# 300 New York Women Told What to Do About a Budget

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, July 23—Women are good managers of an employer's interests, but poor managers of their own affairs, in the opinion of Jacques W. Bacal, well-known New York lawyer and tax consultant.

"When you submit an advertising schedule or a budget for the department you head; when you purchase supplies for your business or your employer's business, you carefully analyze all proposed costs and expenditures, yet when it comes to your own affairs, you don't do a thing," he told 300 women attending a fashion group luncheon meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel here July 21.

"You have no books; you have no idea what your taxes are; you can't, except vaguely, recall what your necessary expenses are. You don't know whether at the end of a year you are going to have $12 in the bank or $500 or owe $1,000."

The new tax laws make it necessary for every woman now to keep a day-by-day record of expenditures, Mr. Bacal declared. She should include charitable contributions, deductible taxes, amounts spent for traveling, board and lodging incurred in business, upkeep of automobile if used for business, amounts paid for medical and dental expenses and the expenses of entertaining clients and other business associates, he stressed.

"When you entertain a client, you should indicate in your diary the name of your client, the place where you entertain and the amount you spend for that purpose," he added.

Mr. Bacal urged the importance of a correct budget while admitting that there were "no true budget principles." He dismissed as erroneous the thought that one week's salary a month should be spent for rent, declaring this could not be done unless the rent payer passes most of her time at home and gives up taxicabs, theaters and other unnecessary expenses. The first thing to do in setting up a budget, he said, is to decide what the major expense is to be; then to cut down on other things.

"If you are a camera 'fan' that may be your chief pleasure, and that should be put down first," he continued. "If you are the sort of person who likes sitting at home and entertaining your friends, then your home will become your primary expenditure. If you and your husband like night clubs, theaters, vacation jaunts, then you have got to cut down on other items."

### Marine General And Track Star Killed in Crash

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Lost in the crash of a naval plane near Sitka, Alaska, July 21, were Maj. Gen. William P. Upshur, veteran hero of the Marines, and Capt. Charles Paddock, Olympic track star of the 20s who once was acclaimed as the "world's fastest human."

The Navy Department reported yesterday that General Upshur, Captain Paddock, and four other persons were killed when the plane crashed and burned yesterday. There were no survivors, and the Navy said that "the cause of the accident has not yet been determined."

The names of the planes' four other occupants were not disclosed, pending notification of next of kin.

General Upshur, commanding general of the Marines for the Department of the Pacific and a seasoned campaigner who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for Service in Haiti in 1915, had been in charge of supplying personnel in Marine units in the Pacific theater since early last year.

Captain Paddock had joined the Marine Corps as an officer July 10, 1942, and had been on General Upshur's staff since that time, serving both as an aide and as Departmental Morale Officer at the Pacific Department headquarters. He also was Public Relations Officer for the department until last March.

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### Church of Scotland Ordains Czech Pilot

*By Religious News Service*

LONDON—For the first time in its history, the Church of Scotland has ordained a minister from a sister church in Europe. He is Vladimir Hercik, of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethern, an enlistee in the British Royal Air Force, in which he expects to become a chaplain to a Czechoslovak flying unit.

The ordination took place at St. Giles' Cathedral at Edinburgh and the charges to the new minister were given by Dr. J. L. Hromadka, professor of divinity, under whom the Rev. Mr. Hercik studied at the University of Prague.

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# New Films on Boston Screens—Hollywood Letter—The Week-End Dialer

## Boyer and Miss Fontaine In 'The Constant Nymph'

In the part of Tessa in the Warner Brothers' film verson of Margaret Kennedy's "The Constant Nymph," at the Metropolitan, Joan Fontaine gives a performance rivaling her fine work in "Rebecca."

Tessa Sanger, one of the three young daughters of a music professor, never seems quite of this world, though she scampers about her Swiss home with her sister Paula, a pair of madcaps. But Tessa has been marked for tragedy, not only because of her love for the composer, Lewis Dodd, but because of a physical infirmity which is often introduced into the action, and which carries her off at the end, though not before she knows at least the happiness of having persuaded him to return to his gift for melody.

For a time Dodd had departed from the teachings of Sanger and followed the modernist trend. Dodd knows at the end the full tide of Tessa's devotion, her pitiful efforts to hide her love out of loyalty to Dodd's wife. A sweet, tragic tale, and a true one in the circumstances.

Miss Fontaine is simple, radiant, always deeply touching as Tessa, the more so that she never seems to be thinking of herself, only of the good of Lewis, and his wife, Florence. Florence, understandably enough, is jealous of the child-woman, and turns upon her cruelly with unfounded suspicion. One could imagine the part having been written with deeper feeling that might even have increased the poignancy of the story by an absence of heartlessness.

Aside from one's feeling that certain nuances to match Miss Fontaine's delicate characterization are needlessly missing in the work of the others, this should not be stressed in any consideration of the satisfying main appeal of the picture. Foil for the gentle Tessa is the forthright Lewis of Charles Boyer, who had been able to think of Tessa only as a child until it was too late to protect the bruised flower. Mr. Boyer was all that could be desired in his scenes of disillusionment with Florence, and in the painful scene at the end when he realized that a lovely creature had perished of suspicion and misunderstanding.

Alexis Smith meets all the requirements of the role of Mrs. Dodd, and Joyce Reynolds romps convincingly as Tessa's sister. Charles Coburn plays the self-centered head of the family with suitable stiffness, and Dame May Whitty delights, as always, in the part of a witty matron. Jean Muir pleases in the brief part of Kate Sanger, Peter Lorre makes much of a small part as husband of Tony Sanger, Brenda Marshall makes a sultry Toni, Edward Ciannelli plays serious and comic scenes as servant with equal ease and certainty, Montagu Love is believable as a teacher devoted to music. In a word, another of the remarkable casts that the films are able to assemble.

The drawingroom scenes in an English mansion, and the orchestral concert presentation in a great London hall, are done with taste and sumptuousness. This is one of the finer films of the year, as produced by Henry Blanke and sensitively directed by Edmund Goulding, from a screen play by Kathryn Scola. Wolfgang Korngold had charge of the music, which plays such a large part in the action.

"Good Luck, Mr. Yates," the other feature film, has a story about a teacher in a military school who is turned down for army service and takes a job in a shipyard. Jess Barker plays the part. Claire Trevor and Edgar Buchanan are among the principals.

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### 'DuBarry Was a Lady'

Technicolor photography provides the most attractive part of the entertainment in "DuBarry Was a Lady," the musical film derived with considerable changes from the stage musical show of the same name, now at the State and Orpheum.

The plot follows the general outlines of the original about a night club attendant vainly in love with the leading lady in the floor show. He imbibes a drugged concoction and dreams that he is Louis XV of France. The yarn is slender and tends to grow wearisome. The production numbers are expensively mounted, but they have a repetitious quality. New songs have been substituted for some of Cole Porter's music, but the best of his ditties, which bears the name of "Friendship," has been retained to provide a finale.

Lucille Ball and Red Skelton now have the roles done on the stage by Ethel Merman and Bert Lahr. Miss Ball is the night club singer, and Mr. Skelton's part has been changed to that of a check room attendant. She is pert and attractive. He works hard but without conspicuous success. Gene Kelly as a poor but 'promising composer with whom the lady is in love does well with his assignment. Virginia O'Brien contributes some of her dead-pan humors, and Zero Mostel adds amusing impersonations, but can make little out of the rest of his material. Tommy Dorsey and his orchestra furnish the music. Donald Meek has a bit part, and Douglas Dumbrille and Rags Ragland are among those in the supporting cast.

The companion feature is "Murder in Times Square," a mystery melodrama in which Edmund Lowe, Marguerite Chapman, and John Litel are the principal players.

Samuel Kitrosser

**Bernard Zighera**

**Conductor Sunday afternoon and Monday evening of the second concert in the special series given by Boston Symphony Orchestra players at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, and New England Mutual Hall in Boston.**

## New Plays for Boston

"Dark Eyes," the comedy about three Russian actresses, which has been running in New York since last January, is now reported scheduled for the Plymouth Theater in Boston starting on Monday, Aug. 30. Tamara Geva, Elen Miramova, and Ludmilla Toretzka will have featured roles. The play is by Miss Miramova and Eugenie Leontovich and is presented by Jed Harris. Miss Leontovich was in the company in New York but she will not accompany the play on tour. The New York engagement of the play is scheduled to end on July 30. "Dark Eyes" makes the third opening now reported for Aug. 30 in Boston. The other two are "Life With Father," coming to the Colonial, and Ed Wynn and "Big Time" expected at the Shubert.

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Among those reported in New York as fellow entertainers of Ed Wynn in "Big Time" are Cross and Dunn, the DiGatanos, Paul LaVarre and Brother, and Proskes Octet of Tigers. Jane Pickens it is now said, will not be in the company.

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A Boston company of "Kiss and Tell" is now being assembled by George Abbott according to the New York Herald Tribune. Violet Heming, it is said, will have the part done by Jessie Royce Landis in the company which played here before. Rehearsals are scheduled to start on Aug. 16.

### Today's FM Programs

**W67B, Boston (46.7m)**

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—From A to Z in Novelty.
4:00 p. m.—News; Vocal Varieties.
4:15 p. m.—"Ridin' the Range."
4:45 p. m.—"Music You Want."
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—Music Salon.
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
5:45 p. m.—Featured Vocalist.
6:00 p. m.—News; Charles Dant's Orch.
6:15 p. m.—Melodic Strings.
6:30 p. m.—Nan Merriman and Orch.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Joseph Gallicchio's Orch.
7:45 p. m.—H. V. Kaltenborn.
8:00 p. m.—News; String Ensemble.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

**W43B, Boston (44.8mc), and W39B Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**

3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-White Sox Baseball Game.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"! Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Ray Henle.
7:15 p. m.—Ted Cole and Bobby Norris.
7:30 p. m.—Navy School of Music.
8:00 p. m.—"Rising Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—George Hamilton's Orch.
8:30 p. m.—"Sherlock Holmes," with Basil Rathbone; Sports.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," John Reed King, m. c.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Bob Grant's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Shubert, news.
10:45 p. m.—Eddy Howard's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Bob Stanley's Orchestra.

## Entertainment Timetable

### Play

**Colonial**—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Little Theater

**Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall**—"Biography," featuring Ilka Chase. 8:30. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

### Music

**Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road**—Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 7:30-9 p. m.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"Night Plane From Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. 2, 5, 8. "Forever and a Day." 3:15, 6:20, 9:20.
**Fenway**—"Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen. 11:30, 2:20, 5:15, 8:20. "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40.
**Keith Memorial**—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:10, 7:45, 10:20. "Get Going," Robert Paige, Grace McDonald. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:15, 9:15.
**Kenmore**—"We the Marines." 1:20, 4:40, 8. "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie. 2:40, 6, 9:20.
**Majestic**—"Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye. 2:40, 5:55, 9:12. "Tarzan's Triumph," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:08, 4:26, 7:44.
**Metropolitan**—"Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.
**Modern**—"My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 9:20 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 7:55. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 11:05 a. m., 2:35, 6:00, 9:40.
**Orpheum**—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:40.
**Paramount**—"Dixie," Bing Crosby. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Aerial Gunner," Richard Arlen. 11 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.
**RKO-Boston**—"The Leopard Man," Margo, Dennis O'Keefe. 10:05 a. m., 12:35, 3:05, 5:30, 8, 10:20. Stage Show. 11:30 a. m., 1:50, 4:20, 6:45, 9:15.
**Scollay**—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:35, 9:30. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:15.
**South Station Theater**—"March of Time—F. B. I. Front," "Memories of Europe," "Cavalcade of San Francisco." "My Wife's an Angel," Cartoons, latest newsreels.
**State**—"Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50. "Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 12:45, 3:55, 7, 10:05.
**Telepix**—"Women in Blue" Jinx Falkenberg and Gracie Fields. Nazi Defenses; Phil Spitalny's "Moments of Charm" World News Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
**Trans-Lux**—"Doomed to Die." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:10, 4:30, 6:50, 9:15. "Invisible Ghost," 10:35 a. m., 1, 3:20, 5:40, 8, 10:20.
**Uptown**—"Mr. Big." Gloria Jean. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. 3:35, 6:55, 9:20.
**Washington Street Olympia**—"Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. 9:15, 11:30, 1:50, 4:10, 6:30, 8:55. "They Came to Blow Up America," George Sanders. 11:05, 3:05, 5:10, 8:10.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol**: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:40, 5:30, 9:20.
**Allston, Texas**: Claire Trevor, Paige Cavanaugh, Rex Williams. 1:40, 5:30, 9:20.
**ARLINGTON—Capitol**: "Powers Girl," Ann Sheridan. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone.
**Regent**: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland.
**BRAINTREE—Braintree**: "Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
**BRIGHTON—Egyptian**: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. "Rhythm of Islands." Alan Jones. 1:50, 5.
**BROOKLINE—Brookline Village**: "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter. "Jail House Blues."
**Coolidge Corner**: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "One Dangerous Night," Warren William.
**Cleveland Circle**: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 1:45, 7:45.
**CAMBRIDGE — Central Square**: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 2, 8.
**Harvard**: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Young and Willing," Rita Hayworth.
**University**: "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05. "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. 3, 6:10, 9:25.
**DORCHESTER—Dorchester**: "Gone With The Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable.
**Codman Square**: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 1:30, 8.
**Franklin**: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 1:30, 8.
**EVERETT—Capitol**: "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez. 2:05, 7, 9:50. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. 3:10, 8.
**Park**: "Air Force," John Garfield. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.
**HYDE PARK—Fairmount**: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. "Ladies Day," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 8.
**JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica**: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. 1:45, 7:45.
**LEXINGTON—Lexington**: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 8.
**MALDEN—Granada**: "Let's Have a Fling," Margaret Lindsay. 1:30, 4:48, 7:58. "Bataan." 3:40, 6:58, 9:08.
**Mystic**: "Shantytown," Mary Lee. 2:15, 8:15. "Ox Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 3:28, 7:9:45.
**Maplewood**: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. 2:53, 8:53. "The Mexicans from Brooklyn," Max Baer. 2:02, 8:02.
**Orpheum**: "City Without Men," Linda Darnell. 2:30, 8:10. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 3:45, 9:30.
**Strand**: "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 3:05, 8:30. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 1:55, 7:10.
**MATTAPAN—Oriental**: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 1:30, 8.
**MEDFORD—Medford**: "Salute for Three," MacDonald Carey. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.
**Fellsway**: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 1:30, 7:30.
**MELROSE—Melrose**: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez. 1:30, 7:30.
**NATICK—Colonial**: "White Savage," Sabu, Jon Hall. "Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. 1:45, 8.
**NEEDHAM—Paramount**: "China," Alan Ladd. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.
**NEWTON—Paramount**: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.
**QUINCY—Quincy**: "Shantytown," Mary Lee. "Jacare," Frank Buck. Stage Show. **Strand**: "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. "Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan.
**SOMERVILLE—Central**: "Omaha Trail," Dean Jagger. "Mug Town," Dead End Kids—Tough Guys.
**Capitol**: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "The Mysterious Doctor," John Loder.
**Strand**: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. "Idaho," Roy Rogers.
**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camera**: "Hit Parade of 1943," Susan Hayward. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield**: "Power of the Press," Guy Kibbee. 3:05, 7:54. "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. 1:30, 9:40.
**Coolidge**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello." Alice Faye. "Desert Victory."
**WALTHAM—Embassy**: "Five Graves to Cairo," Franchot Tone. "My Friend Flicka," Roddy McDowell. 2, 8.
**WATERTOWN—Watertown Square**: "Hard War," Ida Lupino. "Underground Agent," Barbara Bennett.
**Coolidge**: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye. "Desert Victory."
**WAVERLEY—Strand**: "The Human Comedy," Mickey Rooney. "Apache Trail," Lloyd Nolan.
**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse**: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn. Wings Up.
**WEST NEWTON—West Newton**: "China," Alan Ladd. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.
**WINCHESTER—Winchester**: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon.
**WINTHROP — Winthrop**: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche. "The Avengers," Ralph Richardson. 3:30, 7:30.

## De Mille Turns His Attention To War Hero

By Frank Daugherty
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*
Hollywood, Calif.

The making of Paramount's "The Story of Dr. Wassell" is something of a narrative. The Wassell story was first told to the nation, at some length, by President Roosevelt in a fireside chat, April 28, 1942.

Paramount took it up from there. Five minutes after the President's speech, the studio put in a call to the White House to clear the screen rights; and a few days later it volunteered, to Navy Secretary Frank Knox, a percentage of the film's gross receipts for Navy relief, making a heavy payment in advance.

The story, to be directed by Cecil B. De Mille, was put together with typical De Mille lavishness. Research was done by De Mille staff men in San Francisco, San Diego, Corona, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and transcribed interviews were obtained with all of the men whom Dr. Wassell rescued from Java. There were interviews with his wife, children, and mother, with Dr. Walter Foote, U. S. Consul at Batavia during the Japanese invasion, Gen. Eugene Eubank, commander of the U. S. Army bomber force in Java, with the Netherlands Information Service, and with various Netherlands army and navy officers.

James Hilton was then invited by Mr. De Mille to join him in a long interview with Dr. Wassell at the director's ranch. From the transcribed material and the Wassell talks, Mr. Hilton fashioned a novelized screen treatment which has since been published in book form.

To film action and background scenes, Arthur Rosson and a location unit spent three months in the southernmost region of Mexico, at Tapachula, in a thick jungle. A village was built, which was later bombed to pieces. The Mexican government loaned a mechanized division of troops, and (perhaps because it was a De Mille picture) a volcano in Michoacan allowed the film men to photograph one of its rare eruptions.

Gary Cooper will be seen as Dr. Wassell. Laraine Day, Signe Hasso, Carol Thurston, Dennis O'Keefe, and Melvin Francis have other important roles. Mr. Francis, one of Dr. Wassell's party in the Java escape, plays himself.

**Gary Cooper, Vivien Patterson, and C. B. De Mille**

**Mr. Cooper plays the title role in "The Story of Dr. Wassell," which Mr. De Mille is directing for Paramount. Miss Patterson, now in the Wacs, was a former De Mille script girl.**

## Christian Science Services on Radio

Clinton Bent, a former First Reader in a Christian Science Branch Church, will conduct the next program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, July 25, 1943, at 1 p. m. (E. W. T.), from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. His subject will be "Rise and Pray."

Mrs. Myrtle M. Poertner, soloist, will sing hymns No. 67, "Gird thy heavenly armor on," and No. 183, "Make haste, O man, to do whatever must be done," in the Christian Science Hymnal; and the solo, "O'er waiting harpstrings of the mind," by Mary Baker Eddy. She will be accompanied by Mrs. Lucille M. Schoknecht, organist.

This program will originate from Station KMOX, the St. Louis, Mo., outlet of the Columbia network, and is given with the approval of the Christian Science Board of Directors.

It is expected that listeners in New England may be able to tune in to this program over Station WABC, New York; Station WABI, Bangor, Maine; Station WPRO, Providence, R. I., and Station WCAX, Burlington, Vt.

### Today on Short Waves

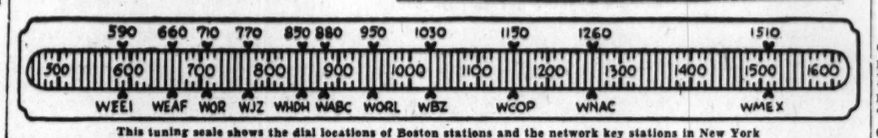
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War on Land." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—"Marching On." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Music and Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk by William Holt. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLQ6, 9.58 meg., 31 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Front-Line Family." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Radio-Theater: Comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.18 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.48 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 Across the Caribbean | Morton Downey, songs | "Mary Marlin": sketch | Red Sox-White Sox baseball game | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 News Service | Plantation Echoes | "Ma Perkins": sketch | | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 Do You Know Answ'r | Air Express Music | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Red Sox-White Sox baseball game | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra |
| 3:45 Uncle Sam Presents | Ted Malone: Book Ends | 'Right to Happiness" | | Dolly Daw's Orchestra |
| 4:00 Your Home Front | Air Express Music | "Backstage Wife" | Red Sox-White Sox baseball game | Frankie Masters' Orch. |
| 4:15 Reporter: News | Newscast | "Stella Dallas": sketch | | Xavier Cugat's Orch. |
| 4:30 Those With Us: Int. | Air Express Music | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch | Red Sox-White Sox baseball game | Harry James' Orchestra |
| 4:45 Garden Almanac | The Sea Hound: sketch | "Young Widder Brown" | | Woody Herman's Orch. |
| 5:00 Five O'Clock Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "When a Girl Marries" | Sheelah Carter, news | Mitchell Ayres' Orch. |
| 5:15 'Date Book'; Follies | Musical Poll of Hits | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | Irish Melodies |
| 5:30 Five O'Clock Follies | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | "Front Page Farrell" | Chick Carter: sketch | Irish Melodies |
| 5:45 Home Fires Burning | "Archie Andrews": sk. | "Just Plain Bill" | "Superman": sketch | News Service |
| 6:00 News comments | Sportscast; Music | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports News |
| 6:15 'Today at Duncans' | News Highlights | Kay Ivers: Melodeers | Press Roundup; Sports | Light Classics: music |
| 6:30 Hollyw'd Snapshots | Bing Crosby Recordings | Music for Moderns; Songs | News from Abroad | News; Musical Interlude |
| 6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch | Stars in Revue | Lowell Thomas, news | Sports; Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 "I Love a Mystery" | Norman Cloutier Orch. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Ray Henle, news | March to Victory |
| 7:15 'Our Secret Weapon' | Anthony Bruno's Orch. | J. W. Vandercook, news | T. Cole and B. Norris | Richard Ballinger: News |
| 7:30 'Easy Aces': comedy | "The Lone Ranger": western drama | WBZ Network of Air John Barry, comments | Navy School of Music; guest speakers | Irene Dunne, songs Excursions in Science |
| 7:45 "Mr Keen": drama | | | | |
| 8:00 Corliss Archer: sk. | Roy Porter, news | Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; F. Black's Or. | "Rising Up the News" | Bob Crosby Showcase |
| 8:15 Corliss Archer: sk. | "Parker Family": drama | 'Hit Parade': Mark Warnow's Orch.; soloists | George Hamilton's Or. | Ed Barry's Band |
| 8:30 "Adventures of the Thin Man": News | Salute to Labor Throughout the World | | "Sherlock Holmes" with Basil Rathbone; Sports | Todd Grant, news Dr. H. Nathan: music talk |
| 9:00 Playhouse: | "Gang Busters": sketch | "Waltz Time": Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | Gabriel Heatter, news | Classical Album: Fauré: "Pelleas et Melisande" |
| 9:15 Mary Husbands" | "Gang Busters" Sketch | "People Are Funny": | News Service | |
| 9:30 "That Brewster Boy": com. serial | George Olsen's Orch. Orchestra; Narration | quiz show; Art Baker | Double or Nothing: quiz show; J. R. King, m. c. | Classical Album: Fauré: "Pelleas et Melisande" |
| 9:45 | | | | |
| 10:00 Bob Hawk: "Thanks to the Yanks" | J. W. Vandercook, news. Waltz Time | Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou: music; guest | John B. Hughes, news Bob Grant's Orch. | News; Defense Talk Treasury Star Parade |
| 10:15 "Sisters"; song | Silver Nocturne | Sports Newsreel; guest | Paul Schubert, news | Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 10:30 News; World War II | Music; Newscast | Research Adventures | Musical Roundup | Red Nichols' Orchestra |
| 11:00 News; News analysis | Earl Hines' Orchestra | News; Baseball scores | News Service | Russ Morgan's Orchestra |
| 11:15 J. Edward's Orch. | Harry Green's Orchestra | Richard Harkness, talk | Fred Shaffer's Orchestra | Freddy Martin's Orch. |
| 11:30 R. Scott's Orch. | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | 'Music Without Words' | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 Jack Smith | Newscast | Music You Want | Bob Stanley's Orchestra | Day's End: News |

### Saturday's Programs

| WEEI-590kc-CBS | WHDH-850kc-BLUE | WBZ-1030kc-NBC | WNAC-1260kc-MBS | WMEX-1510kc-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 Ton o' the Morning | Air Express Music | News; Musical Clock | Organ Melodies | |
| 7:15 News; Talk | Newscast | Dress Parade; band | News Services | |
| 7:30 Music; news | Musical program | News Service | Breakfast Bandbox | N. E. Fellowship: religious |
| 7:45 News; War Summ'ry | Musical program; News | Spike Jones' Orchestra | "Good Morning" talk | N. E. Fellowship: religious |
| 8:00 News of the World | News Summary | Musical Toast | News Service | Musical Timetable |
| 8:15 Caroline Cabot | Musical Reveille | Musical Toast | "George & Dixie"; News | Musical Timetable |
| 8:30 Carl Moore's Variety | Air Express Music | News; Musical Toast | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 8:45 Carl Moore; News | Newscast | Musical Clock | Morning Moods | Musical Timetable |
| 9:00 Interviews | "Breakfast Club" | "As You Like It": musical variety; News | News; Ruth Moss | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:15 Musical program | "Breakfast Club" | Dave Rose's Orchestra | Ruth Moss Interviews | Scandinavian Melodies |
| 9:30 Food Fair | "Breakfast Club" | Military band | Spotlight Revue | "Waltzing With You" |
| 9:45 Studio Speaker | "Breakfast Club" | | "Musical Roundup" | "Waltzing With You" |
| 10:00 "Youth on Parade" | Morning Market Basket | Nellie Revell Presents | News; Rainbow House | Newspaper Boys' Clubs |
| 10:15 music; drama | Legion Auxiliary Talk | Music; F. Watson | Juvenile program with | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 Army Relief Letter | Fishermen's Program | South American Way | Bob Emery | Joe Rubin's Discoveries |
| 10:45 Gardener's Clinic | Musical Highlights | Shorty and Sue | Rainbow House | Adele Bailey, stories |
| 11:00 News; "Let's Pretend"; Nila Mack | Children's Game Parade; quiz show | Dramatic sketch | News Roundup | "Kick-Congs" |
| 11:15 | | Dramatic sketch | Studio speaker | "Melody for Mediation" |
| 11:30 "Fashions in Rations"; Billie Burke | "Man With the Band" | Coast Guard on Parade | Babe Rhodes' Orchestra, Babe Rhodes' Orchestra | Charlie Spivak's Orch. |
| 11:45 | "Man With the Band" | Coast Guard on Parade | | News |
| 12:00 Theater of Today: Charles Gebbra | Newscast | News; Music at Noon | Army-Navy House Party | Monitor Views the News |
| 12:15 | Bond Wagon Quiz | Consumer's Time | Army-Navy House Party | The Pepper Shaker |
| 12:30 "Stars Over Hollywood"; drama | National Farm and Home Hour; talk; music | News Service "Listen to Liebert" | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 12:45 | | | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies |
| 1:00 Country Journal | Air Express Music | Beverly Mahr, songs | News Service | Italian Melodies |
| 1:15 Country Journal | Uncle Sam: drama | Sketches in Melody | Henry Jerome's Orch. | Italian Quarter Hour |
| 1:30 News Service | Bunny Days: musicale | "Out for Victory" | Musical Roundup | Parade of Bands |
| 1:45 Treasury Parade | Fishermen's Program | News Service | Baseball Interviews | Parade of Bands |
| 2:00 News; "I Sustain the Wings"; drama | Newscast "All - Soldier Program; Band; Drama; Guests; Speakers | N. E. Sector on the Air | Red Sox-White Sox baseball game | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:15 | | Roy Shield and Company | | Melody Mystery Contest |
| 2:30 Spirit of '43 | | Roy Shield and Company | Red Sox-White Sox baseball game | Leatherneck Parade |
| 2:45 Spirit of '43 | | People's War: H. Fleming | | News Service |
| 3:00 'Of Men and Books' | Van Alexander's Orch. | Air Force Military Band | Red Sox-White Sox baseball game | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:15 'Of Men and Books' | Van Alexander's Orch. | Air Force Military Band | | Musical Fantasy |
| 3:30 F. O. B. Detroit | "George Hicks Reporting" | News; Wareham Salute. | Baseball Interviews | Duke Ellington's Orch. |
| 3:45 F. O. B. Detroit | "Little Show" | Saturday Serenade | Red Sox-White Sox baseball game | Larry Clinton's Orch. |
| 4:00 Report from London | Saturday Concert: Milton Prins, cellist; Joseph Stopak's Orch. | Matinee in Rhythm | | Kay Kyser's Orchestra |
| 4:15 Sport Comment | Newscast | Sports program | | Bing Crosby |
| 4:30 United We Stand | | Minstrel Melodies | | Ray Noble's Orchestra |
| 4:45 United We Stand | | Minstrel Melodies | Red Sox-White Sox baseball game | Vaughn Monroe's Orch. |
| 5:00 Five O'Clock Follies | Saturday Afternoon Revue; Horace Heidt's Orchestra | Air Force Military Band | | Bob Chester's Orchestra |
| 5:15 Five O'Clock Follies | | "If They Come Tonight" | Red Sox-White Sox game | Horace Heidt's Orchestra |
| 5:30 Five O'clock Follies | | Three Suns Trio | Sports Matinee | Cab Calloway's Orch. |
| 5:45 Bill Bluett, songs | Saturday Revue | Curt Massey | Elmer Davis: talk | News Service |
| 6:00 News Comments | Sportscast; Music | News; Sports Reporter | News Service | Sports News |
| 6:15 People's Platform: "Open Door Plans" | Newscast "Temptation"; Marches | Symphony of Melody Gordon Gerwin, speaker | Press Roundup; Sports. William Ewing, talk | Light Classics: music News; Musical Interlude |
| 6:45 World Today; News | Stars in Revue | Network program | Sports; Music | Sports of the Day |
| 7:00 Open Letter to Am. People | Concert Strings Message of Israel | "For This We Fight"; postwar Planning; c'ntr | American Eagle Club in London; variety prgm | "March to Victory" |
| 7:30 Benny Goodman's Orchestra | Message of Israel Anthony Bruno's Orch. | Mystery Queen": drama "Mystery Queen" drama | Concert Album Fred Lang, news | News Service Anne Nigro, pianist |
| 8:00 Broadcast and Broadcast | Roy Porter, news Keyboard Concert | Hollywood Open House Garden of Time Reed | Treasury Star Parade Velsey Hurd, news | Allen Jones, songs Religious program |
| 8:15 Drumb quiz | Arthur Fiedler, cond. | "Words at War"; dramatised War books | Network program | Religious program |
| 8:30 Hobby Lobby | Esplanade Concert | | Network program | Uncle Bill: talk |
| 8:45 Hobby Lobby; News | | | | Uncle Bill: talk |
| 9:00 "Your Hit Parade" | Waltz Time | National Barn Dance; Eddie Peabody, Hoosiers | Theater: Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" & Treidler's chorus; cast; speakers | Classical Album: Wagner: Bridal Chamber Scene from "Lohengrin" |
| 9:15 Mark Warnow's | Newscast | | | |
| 9:30 Orch. vocalists | Bowler Kuzak's Orch. | "Can You Top This?" | | |
| 9:45 Saturday Night | Orchestra; Sports | comedy quiz | | Classical Album |
| 10:00 Serenade; music | John Vandercook, news | Million Dollar Band | John B. Hughes, news | News Service |
| 10:15 Groucho Marx; Vic. O'Brien; D. Dickson | Harry Green's Orchestra "Symphony of Melody" | Bob Chester, conductor Who, What, Where, When | "Saturday Night Bandwagon" variety drama | Treasury Star Parade Tommy Carr's Orchestra |
| 10:30 News; World War II | "Symphony"; News | "Encores"; music | Musical Roundup | Will Bradley's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | | | | |
| 11:00 News; Major Bloc | Earl Hines' Orchestra | News; Baseball scores | News Service | Ed Barry's Band |
| 11:15 Ridout; Jack Edwards' Or.; Master Works of Music | "Time War"; music | Drama; by Olmstead | Dick Kuhn's Orchestra; "Halls of Montezuma"; Marine Corps Show | Freddie Slack's Orch. |
| 11:30 | Fishermen's Program | Music You Want | | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Newscast | Music You Want | | Music; News |


## AMUSEMENTS

**BOSTON (MOVIES)**

KEITH MEMORIAL — CAREFULLY COOLED
BUD ABBOTT and LOU COSTELLO in "Hit the Ice"
Co-Hit "GET GOING" Brian Donlevy

PARAMOU

# Arsenal Crew Reaches Goal In Bond Buying

**War Activities in New England**

Sacrifices of war workers at the Watertown Arsenal in reaching the national goal of 90 per cent of all employees subscribing 10 per cent of their pay to war bonds were cited today by Col. John Mather, Arsenal commandant, in praising the rapid attainment of their showing.

Referring to problems such as the rise in cost of living, Colonel Mather pointed out that the weekly investment in bonds now averages more than twice that of last October.

In reaching its goal, the Arsenal became the second among the 16 largest installations in the First Service Command to become eligible for the Minuteman Flag of the United States Treasury Department.

Without divulging restricted figures, Colonel Mather said that actually more than 10 per cent of the Arsenal's pay was being devoted to bond purchases, while the drive continues to get that tenth person also to participate.

The problem of delivering bonds on time has also been solved, he disclosed; where it once took months to get a bond delivered, it is now in the hands of the purchaser within 14 days after payment has been completed.

### Ship Launchings

Mrs. Grace Burchstead's activities as an employee selling war bonds at the Calderwood Yacht Yard, Manchester, have won her the honor of christening a submarine chaser to be launched there tomorrow. She was chosen by the yard employees.

Rear Admiral George Collier Remey, whose daughter Angelica of Jamestown, R. I., is christening a destroyer in his name Sunday at Bath, Maine, had been in charge of the Asiatic Station in 1900-02, a year after becoming President of the Naval Examining Board in Washington. He was President of the General Court Martial in 1905, and passed on in 1928.

A member of the Academy class of 1859, he first served aboard the U. S. S. Hartford, and during the Civil War was captured aboard the U. S. S. Canandaiana. He was exchanged as a prisoner of war in 1864 and the next year was assigned to the U. S. S. DeSoto.

### Army Engineers

Certification exercises for the eleventh group of Army Engineer Enlisted Specialists will be held tonight by Franklin Technical Institute at 8 p. m., in Franklin Auditorium, with 40 receiving certificates.

### Crew Race

"The Charles," which once knew only collegiate crew races and civilian sculling, will take on wartime color a week from Sunday when seven crack crews of the Coast Guard will stage a lifeboat race.

As one of the features of the Coast Guard Day War Pageant, the race will represent the seven sections of the Boston district; Rockland and Portland, Maine, Portsmouth, N. H., Gloucester, Boston, Provincetown, and Newport.

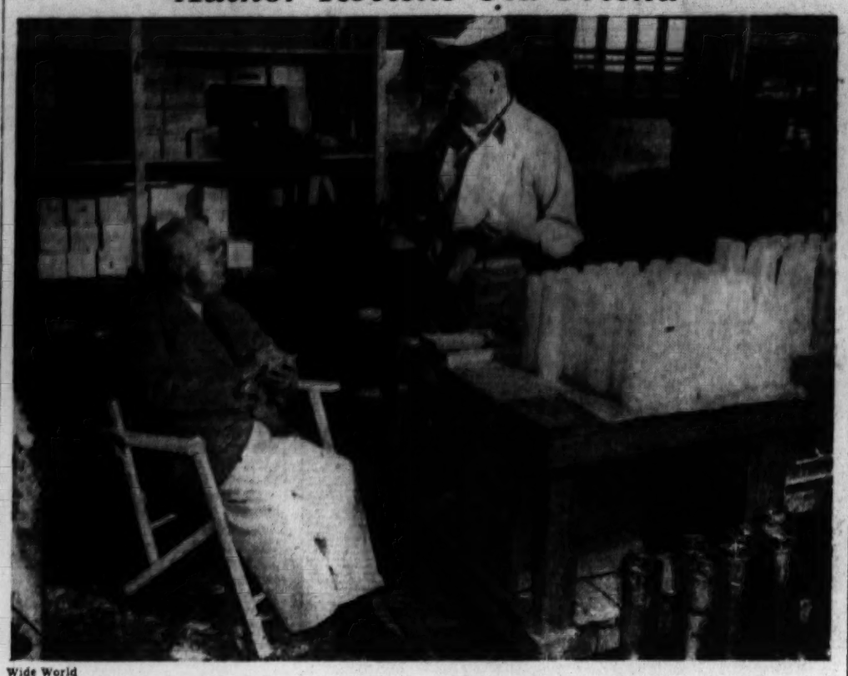
### 'Army Cares for Own'

Under the slogan that "The Army Cares for Its Own," Army Emergency Relief is providing medical care and hospitalization for immediate families of soldiers whose allotment checks may be delayed, it was pointed out today at headquarters of the First Service Command.

With 17,000 men joining the armed services every day, the problem of getting funds to their families at home immediately is one of the most challenging ever to face the Army, Relief officials report.

With dependent allotments, including government allowances, handled by the Army's Office of Dependency Benefits, teamwork is maintained with the help of the Emergency Relief system for the "emergency" period.

## Author Revisits Old Friend



Wide World

**Joseph C. Lincoln Gathers Material for 'Cape' Story**

Here in the quaint candle shop of John R. Emery, right, the weaver of popular stories about windswept Cape Cod listens intently to the candlemaker's yarns from which have sprung many of the characters in Mr. Lincoln's books. It was in this candleshop that the author wrote his "Mary Gusta." His friend is well versed in the legends of the Cape and knows most of the old-timers by their first names. Outside the waves pound on Chatham's sandy shores and the gulls join in a symphony of seaside sounds, closely associated with the name of "Joe" Lincoln and his Cape Cod narratives.

# Prospects of Fish Shortage Added to R. I. Meat Problem

**The Week in Rhode Island**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23—The bulk of Rhode Island fishing boats remained tied up this week as the fishermen went on strike, refusing to operate under the new Office of Price Administration price ceilings which the men consider too low to be profitable.

Appeals from the War Labor Board, issued through the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, and from Secretary Harold L. Ickes, who said a large increase in the catch this season was necessary, had little effect.

Heretofore the fishermen have been getting from 8 to 12 cents a pound for their catches of flounder and yellow tails. The OPA directive issued last week put the wholesale price ceiling at four cents a pound and the fishermen contend they cannot operate at that level.

Prospects of an acute fish shortage, on top of the meat shortage, continued. George H. Arris, Director of the Price Division of the OPA in Rhode Island, expressed the opinion the differences might be ironed out. He admitted there was a wide disparity between prices paid by consumers in retail stores and said one aim of the retail price roll-back, which went into effect this week, was to reduce that disparity. The fishermen maintained, however, that only a substantial increase in the ceiling applying to them could induce them to resume operations.

Capt. John W. Smith of Stonington, Conn., President of the Southern New England Fishermen's Association, bluntly insisted that the fishermen in this area would not yield to appeals. "They may be able to make us go out," he said, "but they can't make us fish."

The appeal from Secretary Harold L. Ickes called for an expansion of the nation's fishing fleet by 300 vessels and a boost in the catch this season of 1,000,000,000 pounds. Fishermen estimated the manpower shortage and the price restrictions would keep the total catch to one-half the total sought by Mr. Ickes.

Block Island sword fishermen, who never have belonged to the fishermen's union, went out this week for the first time since the wholesale price ceilings went into effect. Eleven fishing boats put out from the island and brought in a substantial haul of the famed Block Island swordfish. The largest specimen, a 290-pounder, was brought in by Capt. Freeman Millikan.

### Milk and Ice Short

Additional problems cropped up this week to harass Rhode Island householders. A serious shortage of milk developed in the Newport area. Ice became scarce in many sections and local ice dealers were forced to go into the Boston market seeking pond ice to meet the demand. A breakdown in the automatic cooling equipment in many homes, restaurants and hotels has caused many consumers to turn to ice for refrigeration and imposed an unexpected burden on the ice dealers.

The weather also made the food problem more difficult. Weeks of drought have seriously retarded crops in Rhode Island and many acres of spoiled vegetables already have been plowed under. A final item of bad news was discovery of a borer worm which is attacking the stalks of potato plants hereabouts.

# Walkins and Berlandi Purged

Lieut. Harold J. Walkins, suspended officer of the Boston Police force, and Angelo V. Berlandi, an Assistant Secretary to Mayor Tobin, were today purged of contempt of court charges by Judge Frank W. Tomasello of the Municipal Court, after both men had apologized.

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty stated soon after the purging of the charges against Lieutenant Walkins that he would move immediately to seek his reinstatement. His request will go to the State Civil Service Commission, and, if granted, Lieutenant Walkins will receive his back pay from the time he was suspended in 1940.

The late Chief Justice F. Delano Putnam, of the Municipal Court, in 1940 adjudged both men guilty of criminal contempt of the Municipal Court, and at that time sentenced Lieutenant Walkins to six months in jail and Mr. Berlandi to nine months in jail.

Both men appealed to the full bench of the Supreme Court, which, a few days ago, affirmed Justice Putnam's judgment. They came before Judge Tomasello today for imposition of the sentence, and Assistant District Attorney Edward M. Sullivan moved for revocation of the stay and execution of the sentence. John E. Hannigan appealed for Lieutenant Walkins and Arthur F. Bickford appealed for Mr. Berlandi. They had both the men stand up and apologize to the Court, and asked that they be purged of the contempt charges, declaring that they had suffered now for three years.

Judge Tomasello, after hearing the appeals, rendered his decision freeing both men.

## Ration Dates for Consumers

**Meats, Butter, Etc.**—Today—Red "P," "Q," "R," and "S" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 25—Red "T" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 1—Red "U" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

**Canned Goods**—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Aug. 1—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T" become valid; expire Sept. 7.

**Sugar**—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

**Coffee**—Aug. 11—Stamp No. 22, good for one pound, expires on this date. Coffee is expected to come off ration list at this time.

**Gasoline**—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed

**Fuel Oil**—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

**Tires**—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

**Shoes**—Today—Odd-lots of shoes on sale—point free—until July 31.

Oct. 31 — Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

# Gernes, Conley Will Continue On WMC Jobs

Arthur C. Gernes and John F. Conley, whose appointments to new posts with the Regional War Manpower Commission were not acted on by the Senate, will continue on a civil service basis with the WMC and any promotions will be made through the Civil Service Commission, Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the WMC, said here today.

The third local man, Harold Bates, whose appointment to the WMC also was not acted on by the Senate, is expected to remain with the War Production Board, Boston, where he is now located. Mr. Bates is head of the education unit of the Priorities Department at Regional Headquarters of the WPB. He was up for appointment as principal Manpower Utilization Consultant in the Regional Office of the WMC. However, Mr. Bates is said to prefer his present post with the WPB. He likewise is now under civil service.

Requirement of Senate confirmation of appointments paying over $4,500 in the war agencies is something new. It was required by the McKellar rider to the last appropriation bill. Customarily, it is reported, advances have been handled only under Civil Service.

Both Mr. Gernes and Mr. Conley are old-time government employees and have been under civil service for a number of years. Mr. Gernes held one of the major positions in the regional office of the Social Security Board under John F. Hardy, the regional SSB Director, as did Mr. Conley, before their work was transferred to the WMC.

Mr. Gernes was formerly regional representative of the Bureau of Employment Security of the SSB, concerned with unemployment compensation and the employment service in the six New England States. When this field was given over to the WMC, he handled it there. He was nominated for acting Deputy Director of the WMC in New England.

Mr. Conley has spent the past eight years with the United States Department of Labor, the SSB and the WMC. In the SSB he was in charge of special service and all training, including the handicapped. Similarly when this work was transferred from the SSB to the WMC, he went with it.

The regional office of the WMC is moving today and tomorrow from 10 Postoffice Square to the Houghton-Dutton Building.

## Allied Nations Festival Planned

The American Institute of Normal Methods will hold its eleventh annual folk festival on the campus of Lasell Junior College tomorrow. The production this year is taking its theme from the Four Freedoms, and is called a Festival of the Allied Nations.

Each year the festival is an outgrowth of the work carried on by the American Institute of Normal Methods Folk Festival Production class under the direction of Miss Beatrice Hunt, and combines the activities of that group with the rhythmics classes at the American Institute of Normal Methods and at the Williams Training School, conducted by Mrs. Edna Doll.

## William Fogg Osgood

William Fogg Osgood, of Belmont, professor emeritus of mathematics at Harvard, who passed on yesterday, developed a world-wide reputation in his chosen subject.

Born in Boston, Professor Osgood was graduated from Harvard in 1886, receiving his master's degree in 1887. He then studied in Germany for three years, receiving his Ph. D from Erlangen, Germany, in 1890. He was appointed to the Harvard faculty in 1890, becoming a full professor in 1903. From 1923 he spent 13 years at the National University, Peiping, China. Professor Osgood served on the international committees on the teaching of mathematics.

## Fare Cut Refused

The State Department of Public Utilities today denied the petition of employees of the Bethlehem-Hingham shipyard for a reduction of the weekly commutation fares on the special train operated from Boston to the shipyard. The Commission found no "unfairness or discrimination to the persons carried on the special train at present rates."

## Brewer G. Whitmore

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., July 23 — Brewer G. Whitmore, professor of government at Smith College, who passed on yesterday, contributed to adult education having conducted the Adult Education Center in Boston for 10 years. Professor Whitmore lectured on political economy at Smith.

A native of West Newton, he received his B. A. from Harvard in 1910, and his M. A. in 1915. He taught at Harvard, Radcliffe, Syracuse University, and Wellesley, and served as professor of government in the pre-medical division at Tufts College for six years prior to his coming to Smith in 1929.

# 'Copious Rains' Declared Need For N. E. Crops

**Food Problems in New England**

More rain is needed if New England crops are to be saved from serious loss by drought. Yesterday's downpours helped a little—but only a little. Possibly they saved the corn crop, and many a farm and Victory Garden had a "sprucied up" appearance this morning as a result.

But, good, soaking rains are sorely needed. And officials of the Middlesex County Extension Service at Concord, Mass., and the State College field station in Waltham, warned that "alarming" drought conditions still exist, and that unless there are "copious rains" by the end of the week, gardens and farms beyond irrigation areas will suffer heavily.

Market gardeners having irrigation, of whom there are many in the Greater Boston area and in some sections of Middlesex County, are producing bumper crops. Other than the absence of rain, growing conditions have been perfect. There has been ample sun and many warm nights.

### Milk Transport Crisis

A serious milk transportation problem for Massachusetts, and an attendant decline in milk supplies, was predicted today by State Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster.

"There is a shortage of practically everything needed to carry on the milk industry—even milk cans," he declared, and he added that the transportation situation, coupled with heavy demands for milk from the public and the armed forces, plus a seasonal slump in production, all pointed to a possible serious shortage of milk during the next few months.

### Warns on Dehydration

New England housewives were today advised by John L. Baxter, of Brunswick, Maine—a food dehydration expert—to continue their canning and preserving of vegetables and fruits, but not to try dehydrating foods until the technique and equipment is out of the experimental stage.

In a report issued through the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture, he said that the area's major opportunity in food dehydration lies in the abundant supplies of potatoes produced in northern Maine. Last year, he said, eight potato dehydration plants were built—seven in Maine and one in Massachusetts—from which a production of approximately 10,000,000 pounds of dried potatoes was expected.

### Maine Ice Problems

At least 1,000 mechanical refrigerators are needed immediately in the Portland, Maine, area to overcome what may develop into a serious ice shortage, according to Dr. Travis P. Burroughs, that City's Federal Health Officer.

He added that the ice shortage was due to a manpower shortage, increased consumption, and suspension of operations by ice concerns in surrounding communities, and he urged continuance of the daily emergency ice shipments from Boston.

## Edison Workers Voting to Choose Bargaining Agency

Twenty-four hundred employees of the Boston Edison Company voted today for their choice of a collective bargaining agency. The election, ordered by the National Labor Relations Board, is one of the most important to be held in Boston.

Balloting took place in 39 adjacent communities served by the company as well as Boston. Voting booths were set up in 72 spots.

Contest between a local independent union and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to represent the 1,450 production and maintenance workers of the company furnishes the chief interest of the election. Employees in this group have the option of voting for the United Brotherhood of Edison Workers, affiliated with the United Utility Unions of America—the independent—or the Utility Workers Organizing Committee of the C. I. O., or for neither.

The 850 office and clerical employees have but one choice, yes or no for the independent union, as do the 100 workers in the technical unit. Each of the three groups has its separate election.

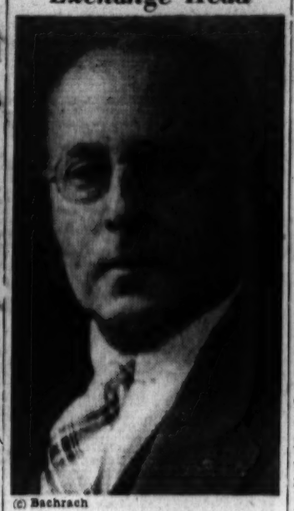
Voting began at 8 o'clock this morning and continues until 1 o'clock Saturday morning. The election is directed by Dr. A. Howard Myers, Regional Director of the new England office of the NLRB.

## Charles M. Davenport

Charles M. Davenport, of Boston, who passed on yesterday, held posts in the fields of law, education, and politics. He was a trustee of Williams and of Simmons Colleges, commissioner of the new Suffolk County Courthouse and an attorney.

Graduating from Williams in 1901, Mr. Davenport received his Harvard Law School degree in 1904. For a decade he served as associate commissioner of the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission. He was a trustee of the Massachusetts State Training Schools, and in 1914 was appointed chairman of the State Commission of Probation. In World War I Mr. Davenport served as general counsel for the First District of the Army's Ordnance Department.

*Exchange Head*



(c) Bachrach

**Robert S. Wayland**
Newly-elected President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange

# Turkey Freeze Held Blow To N. E. Breeders

Serious losses to New England turkey breeders and growers are seen in the plan of the War Food Administration to prohibit the sale of turkeys for civilian consumption during August and September to permit acquisition of supplies for the armed forces.

Leavitt Parsons, Publisher of the Northeastern Poultry News, now in attendance at the All-Industry Wartime Conference of the International Baby Chick Association, in Chicago, views the plan to supply Thanksgiving and Christmas turkey dinners to members of the armed forces as a new threat to the New England turkey industry.

A new order, he said, is being prepared which will freeze all turkeys on U. S. farms until the Army order is filled. This order is expected to go into effect about August 15, and may last throughout September. During that time, farmers will be prohibited from selling turkeys to anyone. No hotels or restaurants can serve turkey dinners during the freeze.

The Government seeks to buy 4,000,000 pounds of turkeys by Sept. 30, and a total of 10,000,000 pounds for the armed forces' holiday dinners. These turkeys, under the plan, are to be slaughtered and processed by local packing plants on Government order. There are only two such processing plants in New England, according to Mr. Parsons—both located in Vermont.

Furthermore, all sales are to be made at OPA wholesale ceiling price levels, although production costs are up 25 per cent, and most New England turkeys are being sold at jobbers' and retail prices.

At the present time, a great many New England turkeys are ready for early sale, and will suffer greatly in quality and cost by reason of the delay caused by the freezing of sales, according to Mr. Parsons.

Through their President, Charles Mackie, members of the New England Turkey Growers Association are adding their protest to that of national turkey growers against the WFA plan to freeze turkey sales for so long a period.

## 14 New Englanders Wounded in Action

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The War Department has made public names of 155 United States soldiers wounded in action, among them 14 from New England. The announcement included casualties in the Aleutians, European, Middle Eastern, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

The New Englanders are:

### European Area

**Connecticut**

Dudla, Sergeant John R.—Mrs. Agnes Dudla, mother, Bridgeport.

**Massachusetts**

Bardsley, Staff Sergeant George C.—Mrs. Alice E. Bardsley, mother, Methuen.
McKeon, Staff Sergeant James W.—Mrs. Mary M. Ellis, sister, Dorchester.

### North African Area

**Connecticut**

Demagistris, Private First Class Antonio—Albert Demagistris, brother, Brdgeport.
Hancock, Private Thomas A.—Mrs. Sally Column, mother, Bridgeport.
Pisa, Staff Sergeant Edward E.—Mrs. Paul Pisa, mother, Moosup.

**Rhode Island**

Chandonnait, Sergeant Jean G.—Mrs. Oscar Chandonnait, mother, Central Falls.

### Pacific Area

**Connecticut**

Poplaski, Private Stanley—Mrs. Pauline H. Poplaski, mother, New Britain.
Vegliante, First Sergeant Frederick—Mrs. Anna Vegliante, mother, New Haven.

**New Hampshire**

Wetmore, Private Rudolph M.—Mrs. Maja Wetmore, mother, Lebanon.

**Vermont**

Fuller, Private First Class Earl H.—Mrs. Caroline B. Fuller, mother, Weston.

### Southwest Pacific Area

**Maine**

Averill, Staff Sergeant Carl F.—Fay E. Averill, father, Lee.
Martin, Sergeant Richard G.—Mrs. Amanda Martin, mother, Augusta.
Massey, Corporal John S.—Mrs. Marion Massey, mother, Waterville.

## Dartmouth Alumni Supply Record Funds

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HANOVER, N. H., July 23 — with returns of $245,306 from 12,265 contributors the Dartmouth College 1942 alumni fund smashed all existing records, it was announced today by Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, president of the College.

This sum is 23 per cent beyond the goal of $200,000 set for the 1943 fund campaign and is $49,000 greater than the previous high mark of 1941.

# War Damage Insurance On Mutual Basis Urged

**The Real Estate Week**
**A Friday Feature**

**By W. Clifford Harvey**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

What are the possibilities of an enemy invading or bombing continental United States?

While this risk should never be ignored, it is not as great as it was last year, Robert S. Wayland, newly elected President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, declared today. Hence, in his first public statement since taking his new office, Mr. Wayland placed his organization solidly in line with a growing national drive to bring war damage insurance rates down to levels commensurate with diminishing bombing risks.

Insisting that it was never the intention of Congress to set up the War Damage Insurance Corporation as a profit-making organization, the new Exchange head contended that it was time to devise some plan for relieving property owners of a financial burden that current risks do not justify.

He predicated his stand upon two basic facts, namely, that a huge surplus fund has been built up from insurance premiums to date, while no serious claims have been made for damages within continental United States.

**Pearl Harbor**

According to the records of the War Damage Corporation itself, which completed one year of operations July 1, most of the damage claims have come from Pearl Harbor, where losses were incurred prior to the setting up of the Corporation. Thus the door is opened to strong arguments from realty circles that eastern coast property owners in the United States are being saddled with reconstruction costs at Pearl Harbor through funds they have contributed to protect their own properties.

Little opposition is reported to the settlement of Pearl Harbor damage claims. The opposition simply asks that these claims be settled from general funds contributed by everyone, rather than by the 4,700,000 policy holders of the war damage corporation.

"The Boston Real Estate Exchange is very definitely interested in the matter of War Damage Insurance," declared Mr. Wayland. "In view of the fact that a huge surplus now exists from premiums and that no serious claims have been made from continental United States, it would seem only proper that some plan should be made to relieve property owners of this added financial burden, unless government in the future is compelled to meet serious claims arising from enemy action."

**Strong Stand**

Mr. Wayland pointed out that the National Association of Real Estate Boards, taking its cue from the Boston Exchange, has taken a strong stand against the continuance of the 10 per cent premium rate for war damage insurance. As a result, several bills have been introduced in Congress to place this insurance on a mutual basis to be returned to policy holders at the end of the war.

Of the $130,000,000 collected in premiums by the corporation, Mr. Wayland pointed out that 58 per cent came from five States, with Massachusetts second to California in the volume of contributions. Aggregate insurance coverage amounted to $122,000,000,000 as of April, 1943.

Insurance liability under war damage insurance in Boston alone amounted to $2,500,000,000.

In the field of residential renting and apartment houses, the problem of meeting war damage insurance rates, Mr. Wayland warned, is approaching an acute stage. Property owners, he said, are already facing increased wages, higher fuel costs and increasing operating costs generally, while at the same time "they are being squeezed more and more tightly against ceilings on rents."

**Mutual Basis**

"War damage insurance," Mr. Wayland continued, "should be placed on a mutual basis and we hope the necessary legislation will be enacted to bring relief to property owners now feeling the intense pressure of our war activities. We think the burden should be carried equally by all the people, rather than based on a special class of property owner. We think this insurance protection should have been extended this year without added costs to policy holders, since no serious claims have been filed from continental United States."

Realizing that nothing can be done to reduce this insurance in 1943, the Exchange is prepared to build up the issue for presentation to the next Congress. The Corporation operates under an act of Congress, and any changes must come through a Congressional amendment to the law. A total of 891 claims have been filed with the Corporation amounting to $63,000,000. Of these the great bulk are claims arising from damage at Pearl Harbor.

Just why the Corporation's activities which did not begin until nearly a year after Pearl Harbor, should be applied to the settling of Pearl Harbor claims, is not clear in any realty circles.

## Salaried Group Demands Roll-Back

Petitions demanding that prices of essential commodities be rolled back to the September, 1942, level were filed recently with District Office of Price Administration Director Lawrenee J. Bresnahan by delegates representing 5,000 "white-collar" workers.

Representing the United Office and Professional Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, the United Federal Workers, C. I. O., American Federation of Labor Teachers Union, and a group of nonunion workers, the delegates declared that their members were unable to maintain decent standards of living, pay taxes, and buy War Bonds with little or no increase in their wages in the face of the rising cost of living.

Director Bresnahan agreed to forward the petitions and recommendations to OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown in Washington.


UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

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BUY WAR STAMPS TODAY!
Here's a war job we can all take on! All of us together can help to build that important new aircraft carrier, "Shangri-La", by putting every possible penny into War Stamps NOW.
This advertisement sponsored by Rhodes Bros. Co.
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RHODES BROS. CO.
KEN 4500 LON 2090

Falmouth Street Garage
Complete Repair Service
DAY AND MONTHLY STORAGE
Now Owned and Managed by Parker-Whitaker, Inc.
COR. FALMOUTH AND WEST NEWTON
KENmore 2592

GEORGE'S
Radio and Automotive
TUBES TESTED AT STORE
RADIO REPAIRING
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# Capture of Palermo Divides Axis in Sicily

*Continued from Page 1*

George S. Patton, Jr., by racing from Enna in Central Sicily to the north coast port of Palermo in 58 hours.

Advanced elements of the Army entered Palermo at 10 a. m., July 22, and the Allied Headquarters communique said the capture of the City with its two major harbors was completed by evening.

Meanwhile, however, the battle for Catania and control of the Mount Etna area on the northeastern trip of the island entered its second week of undiminished fury, with Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army edging closer to the key City and inflicting heaviest losses on the Germans but still unable to smash the Nazi defenses.

A communiqué from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters said the Canadians were making progress against fierce resistance to the southwest of Catania.

A DNB broadcast from Berlin, recorded by Reuters in London, said the British Eighth Army had succeeded in making a temporary break through the German main defenses at the edge of the mountains west of the Catanian Plain.

"In a successful counterattack the enemy suffered considerable losses," the broadcast added.

The Algiers Radio reported that fresh waves of Allied parachute troops were attacking the Germans north of Catania.

Shortly before Allied Headquarters announced the capture of Palermo, the Morocco Radio in a broadcast recorded in London said it was reported that the Italians also had abandoned Marsala and Trapani, the other two principal cities of Western Sicily.

### Fall of Palermo Divides Sicily

The capture of Palermo not only split Sicily but gave the Allies possession of shipping accommodations of the greatest value. There is more than a mile of wharf space which has been damaged by repeated Allied bombings but which can be restored for operation in a short time.

At the same time, the slice to Palermo chopped off the last major road arteries leading laterally across the island and trapped any Axis troops which had not escaped toward Messina and Catania.

The capture of the City was the greatest victory of the Sicilian campaign to date and apparently was achieved without severe fighting and with insignificant losses to the Americans.

Official reports said Italian resistance tended to evaporate as tanks and armored cars roared across the roads on all sides of the enemy positions, overwhelming them before they could be solidified.

As General Patton's men achieved to the full his demand for lightning speed, Gen. Sir Harold Alexander, commander of all Allied ground forces, paid high tribute to their feat.

"Today, after the fighting they have done, the Americans are very fine fighting troops indeed," he said. "There is no comparison between the Americans in Sicily today and the Americans six months ago. They are 100 per cent better today."

He also paid high praise to Canadians fighting on their right flank, pointing out that they, like some of the Americans, had entered the Sicilian campaign untried by actual combat.

He said both armies were destined to become the finest fighting troops in the world.

The capture of Palermo completed a run of nearly 200 miles (by road) across from Gela where the Americans landed 12 days before.

Meanwhile, other American columns had been thrown out along the southwestern perimeter of Sicily where they had reached Castelvetrano two days ago and the mopping-up operations in the entire area west of the line running from Enna to Palermo had begun.

### Breach Widened In Axis Ranks

The collapse of the Italian front tended to widen the breach between the Axis partners, whose relations have been deteriorating ever since the Allied landings in Sicily, according to Headquarters reports.

The Italians, who have consistently complained that the Germans abandoned them in front-line positions whenever the situation became hopeless and escaped in the available transport, now could be blamed by the Germans for failing to hold up their end.

At Headquarters, it was expected that the greatest repercussions were likely to result in the Balkans and other areas policed by the Italians. The damage to Italian prestige in the eyes of turbulent occupied countries was believed to be of the greatest importance.

Meanwhile heavy and medium bombers and other warplanes maintained their damaging attacks on Italy's vulnerable railroad networks and other targets in Sicily and Sardinia. Important communication targets on the Italian mainland thus had been hard hit in five of the last six days and nights.

Flying Fortresses hammered anew at the freight yards of Foggia in Southwestern Italy, and medium bombers smashed at similar targets at Battapaglia and Salerno, both south of Naples.

An Italian communiqué said Allied warplanes struck at the Rome vicinity again, causing "considerable damage" in small villages of Lazio, a compartment of Italy near Rome, and slight damage in Campagna Romana.

The report that the Canadians had encountered stiff resistance in their sector indicated they had begun a right wheel from the center of the island and had come into contact with the 15th German Armored Division holding the enemy's flank west of Catania.

The United States Seventh Army has captured 27,000 prisoners, 250 guns, 500 vehicles, and 10,000,000 rounds of ammunition and destroyed 84 tanks, of which 14 were 60-ton Tigers.

Among high Italian officers in Allied hands, it was announced, is Admiral Priato Leonard, who was commandant of the Augusta naval base on the Sicilian east coast.

## Americans Cut Sicily in Half

By a Staff Artist

**Allies Take Over Virtually All of Western and Central Sicily**

**With the capture of Palermo by American troops virtually all of western and central Sicily now is in Allied hands. Broken line indicates the approximate present battle line, with white arrows showing the main points of the Allied attacks. Shaded arrow shows scene of possible flanking attempt by British Eighth Army just west of the Catania Plain.**

### Allies Bag 175 Planes in Sicily

*By the Associated Press*

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 23

Allied air forces shot down 175 enemy aircraft during the first week of the invasion of Sicily and dropped nearly 8,000,000 pounds of bombs on the Island's targets, air force tabulations showed today.

Three enemy ships were sunk, two probably sunk and seven damaged.

German defense city from the east, and a southern column moving up to complete the three-headed drive, beat back Nazi tanks and infantry to continue a steady advance according to the Soviet announcement.

Altogether, the Russians said gains of four to five miles were registered in the Orel sector July 22 while the Germans lost 2,500 killed and 39 tanks destroyed or captured. Prisoners and supplies also were taken, the Russians declared.

The Russian midnight communiqué which disclosed the losses in manpower to Hitler's Army during the 10-day Soviet offensive, placed German losses in material destroyed or captured during the same period at these figures:

Nine hundred planes, 1,148 tanks, 1,602 guns of various calibre, 800 mortars, and 1,400 machine guns.

The German Radio countered with the assertion that the Red Army had lost more than 350,000 in slain, wounded, or captured since July 15.

Terming the struggle "the greatest battle of attrition ever fought," German sources pictured the immensity of the armies facing each other along the Russian front by saying they were made up of 600 divisions—from 7,200,000 to 9,000,000 men "presently engaged" there.

### Russians Continue Gains at Belgorod

In the Belgorod sector, 165 miles south of Orel, the Russian announcement said that Soviet troops overcame strong German resistance and counterattacks to continue their advances. The Germans were driven from several populated areas in that sector. And the bodies of more than 1,000 enemy slain were counted on the field following a two-day battle, the Russians said.

The Soviet communiqué continued to term engagements in the Donets River Basin south of Izyum and southwest of Voroshilovgrad as "of local importance," and said the Germans were defending their positions from tanks dug into the ground. The Russians are blasting at those positions by flanking movements and short attacks, and are beating off Nazi counterattacks there, they said.

A German communiqué said the Russians had extended their large-scale attacks to new sections of the Orel front but insisted that Soviet attempts to effect a breakthrough had been in vain.

The bulletin said the Russians had moved infantry and armored reinforcements into the Orel sector.

## South Pacific:

### Surabaya Bombed By Allied Planes

The American raid on the enemy's main Netherlands East Indies base at Surabaya July 22 was the first air attack on the once great Dutch naval base on Java since the Japanese captured it in March, 1942, and the longest mission ever flown in the Southwest Pacific.

Lights were burning brightly in the city and the dock area was a scene of bustling activity as the first Liberator bombers raced in and began planting 500 pound bombs and incendiaries in the target area. Japanese ground batteries quickly came to life, however, and raised a heavy but ineffective barrage. All our bombers returned.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said the incendiaries and high explosives hit an oil refinery, warehouses, railway installations, and a dock. Towering fires, some of them visible 140 miles away, were started.

Hits probably were made also on antiaircraft batteries because the defensive fire had fallen off noticeably by the time the bombers had completed their work.

The four-engined warplanes flew nearly 2,400 miles in the operation, made before dawn. The previous record of 2,000 miles was made on raids against Macassar on Celebes Island.

The spectacular attack on Surabaya captured immediate attention from the Solomons area but there was no easing of the daily battering given Munda on New Georgia. Bombers continued to rain bombs upon the beleaguered Japanese air base there, dropping 135 tons of explosives. Wildcat fighters covered the bombers in 250 sorties, made "in direct support of our ground troops."

Maintaining heavy pressure on the Japanese in the sector south of Salamaua, Australian and American ground forces took a heavy toll of the enemy in a series of clashes near Namling. Liberators and Mitchells concentrated 93 tons of bombs on Japanese positions near Komiatum, seven miles inland from Salamaua, leaving the entire area blanketed with a pall of smoke and dust.

On the coast, forward elements made contact with the enemy at Tambu Bay. No details were given.

## Kiska Island:

### Japanese Complete Airplane Runway

The naval bombardment of Kiska followed by 24 hours a raid of Army heavy bombers on the Japanese runway and main camp area on the island. Numerous hits were scored and fires started in the air raid.

The Japanese apparently have no intention of abandoning Kiska without determined resistance.

American aerial reconnaissance indicates the enemy has completed its 3,700-foot airplane runway, long under construction on the repeatedly bombed island.

Since Attu was captured and Japanese surface craft have been swept from the North Pacific and the Bering Sea, however, the Japanese face a considerable task in getting planes to the island.

It is still possible that their bombers might be flown from Paramushiro at the north end of the Kurile Islands, which was raided recently by American fliers from the Aleutians, or from carriers which could venture to within flying range of Kiska.

American air raiders, using delayed action as well as regular bombs, continue forays on the island whenever weather permits.

## Casualties:

### Fatalities Below World War I

American fatalities from battle action in the first year and a half of this war are less than one third the total for the entire period of World War I.

This was disclosed July 22 in War and Navy Department casualty lists which show that since Pearl Harbor, 16,556 men have succumbed. In the entire period of the World War I—which was approximately the same length as the time this war has been under way—53,407 fatalities were recorded in action or from wounds. But that ratio cannot be expected to continue. Robert P. Patterson, Acting Secretary of War, at a press conference, declared:

"It is almost certain that the fighting in immediate prospect is likely to be much heavier than we have thus far experienced. With hard fighting our casualties will mount.

"The period of relative quiet is gone. From this time on the war will proceed at a faster pace and we would do well not to underrate the enemy's capabilities, or to underrate the losses that we will incur."

Casualty records of the present war include 31,343 men listed as missing in action—some may be slain and some prisoners, but until the war's end their exact fate may not be told. They include 10,267 Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard personnel and 21,076 soldiers.

Of the known fatalities, 8,412 are Navy, Marine and Coast Guard, and 8,144 are Army men. In the first World War the total of fatalities in action or from wounds included Navy and Marine personnel (Coast Guardsmen are not included in those figures) and 50,510 members of the Army.

Over-all casualties of the Army—slain, wounded, missing, and prisoners of war—thus far in this war total 65,136, Mr. Patterson said. In the previous war that over-all figure for the Army was approximately four times as large, or 248,589. Similar figures are not available for the Navy for World War I, but in the current conflict the over-all figure, including wounded, missing, and prisoners total 27,284 for the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

# Guerrilla Activities Hint Early European Invasion

*Continued from Page 1*

ing that United Nations successes in Sicily had touched off fresh disturbances in the Balkans, reported today that Axis troops had fought a violent battle with Yugoslav Partisans in Montenegro in which 10,000 of the guerrillas were said to have been killed.

The fiercest fighting, said the German news agency, DNB, was in the vicinity of the Komarnica Valley, 50 or 60 miles southeast of Sarajevo.

A Reuters dispatch from Ankara, Turkey, meanwhile, said that growing unrest also was evident in Greece, where many Greek officials and police were reported to have abandoned their posts.]

German claims to have wiped out the main body of the Partisan Army has been disproved. Coming upon the heels of reports that the Italians have been withdrawing some forces from Yugoslavia as fear of invasion of the Italian mainland grows, word from the Balkans indicates that Yugoslav Patriots have achieved several important successes recently. They have captured a number of important towns, including Kladanj and Vlasenica. Since the spring of 1942 Partisans in Croatia have destroyed about 250 Axis trains.

**Outstanding Triumph**

The most significant triumph, however, and one which can be expected to have important future repercussions, is the escape of the main body of the Partisan Army from Axis annihilation traps. It is now known that three Partisan divisions under leadership of "Tito," which had been fighting against double their number in Montenegro, have now largely escaped and are responsible for the capture of the above named towns.

The Partisan success is stated here to be of particular value to the Allied cause since it comes at a moment when the Axis must switch troops to Italy.

[The Associated Press quoted the Berlin Radio yesterday as saying that the German military commander in Yugoslavia had offered a reward of 100,000 marks for information leading to the capture—dead or alive—of "Titto," whose real name is Josip Broz. The radiocast acknowledged that "Tito's" whereabouts were unknown, but said "Axis military authorities suspect he is now trying to organize Partisan resistance in Slovenia."]

**Unscrupulous Chetnik**

As regards better relations between the Chetnik and Partisans, the forces under Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch have denounced certain Chetnik who did not scruple to accept aid from the Axis for their private feud against the Partisans. Elimination of such false Chetnik, who really served the Axis rather than Yugoslavia, can be expected to fortify resistance to the enemy.

Particularly interesting to observers here is information that the British have established close military liaison with the Mikhailovitch forces and with the Partisans, thereby assuring that guerrilla activity is not carried out haphazardly but systematically, so as to achieve the greatest effect at the right times.

There can be no doubt that continued resistance within the Balkans, particularly in Yugoslavia and Greece, has been of considerable value to the Allies, both through keeping large numbers of Axis troops occupied and in retaining some measure of control over strategically valuable territory. The extent to which Chetnik and Partisans have hurt the Axis is shown by Berlin's repeated attempts either to wipe out these fighters or to reach an agreement with them. So far neither course has proved successful.

**Principal Objective**

Although Yugoslav and Greek Patriots have tried to do as much damage to Axis installations as possible, they have admitted that the main purpose of their existence was to be ready to lend a hand if and when the United Nations decided to invade the Balkans.

It is plain that in such event guerrillas would be in position to render much positive aid to the attackers. Meanwhile, they have pinned down thousands of Axis troops which are badly needed elsewhere and who have been suffering continual attrition through guerrilla hit-and-run attacks.

There is reason to believe resistance within the Balkans is now spreading since recent reports have mentioned grave disorders within Albania—a land which has been comparatively tranquil during the past two years.

It is probable that the increase in Balkan unrest is attributable not only to Allied successes but to obvious worry on the part of the German and Italian garrisons forced to live with the hostility of conquered peoples. It is the general opinion here that such disorders will increase measurably when the United Nations invasion of the Italian mainland begins.

### Message From Cave

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Underground advices reaching the United States indicate that guerrilla communications in Yugoslavia still are intact in spite of the increased pressure brought to bear by the Germans against the Chetnik and the Partisans.

Gen. Draja Mikhailovitch, Chetnik leader, is understood to have established his main headquarters at the end of a winding trail in the snow-covered Suvobar Mountains. Here, in a cave just under the cap of a mountain, are springs of clear water and a radio transmitter powered by captured batteries. Sufficient food is said to be on hand to withstand a protracted siege, if necessary.

It was from this cave that General Mikhailovitch is believed to have sent his message to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, declaring that his army is "prepared for the decisive hour when the United Nations forces storm into Europe."

General Mikhailovitch told the Allied commander in the Mediterranean theater that thousands of Yugoslav patriots are ready to take arms from secret hiding places when the United Nations land in Europe. He said he would be able to dominate the greater part of the country and take over Axis airfields almost at the outset.

# *U. S. Gifts to Enslaved Europe Assure Aid by Land of Plenty*

*Continued from Page 1*

leaflet. It weighs 23½ pounds in its suitcase container.

A miniature typesetting outfit, also suitcase-size, to go with the press. Even the printing types are of aluminum, to save weight, and alphabets are in several languages. Weight, 25 pounds.

A 12½ ounce mimeograph machine which can turn out 700 copies an hour. It comes in a container the size of a shoe box and can be set up in one minute. The complete kit with paper, ink, stencils and other equipment weighs less than three pounds.

A substantial flatbed mimeograph which weighs 22 pounds but can be carried in a briefcase.

Even OWI officials don't know much about how they get into the right hands. That is a well-guarded secret, but it is known that governments-in-exile handle the distribution to their own peoples.

The presses are useful to OWI men in remote outposts and to the armed forces in the field, while many of the lesser items are distributed openly in neutral areas and in countries occupied by the Allies. Quantities of them, with texts in Arabic, went into North Africa.

On each gift is the American flag, a brief, friendly greeting from this country, or a picture symbolizing American armed might. In subjugated lands the flag and the message are concealed inside the cellophane jacket.

"Heil Hitler . . . Heil Hunger" is the message on a tiny self-inking rubber stamp which can be hidden in a man's hand while he stamps the slogan on cafe menus, paper money—or even on a gauleiter's shirt front when it comes back from the laundry. "Mort aux Traitres" ("Death to Traitors"), another reads. These have been widely used in Occupied Europe.

Axis leaders have sought to prevent people from picking up the packets of powdered bouillon by announcing that they are poisoned. OWI has heard, but cannot verify, that in some cases the Nazis have actually gathered up the envelopes, poisoned the contents and redistributed them as a grim object lesson.

The envelopes of seeds—lettuce, tomatoes, turnips, and other foods chosen for their suitability to growing conditions in the target country—carry an American flag and the suggestion that the envelope be used as a garden marker.

Pencils that look like the familiar rolled-paper type are sent into occupied countries. A message will be found printed on the paper ribbon when it is unwound.

"Soap paper," an impregnated paper which lathers quickly, has the added advantage of being a fine vehicle for printed propaganda in French, Italian and other languages. The not-too-subtle text reads: "From your friends the United Nations. Dip in water—use like soap. Wash off the Nazi dirt."

Sewing kits contain three needles, five pins and 40 yards of thread, packaged with a leaflet headed "to the women of France—a small remembrance from the United States of America."

Two-ounce chocolate bars, highly prized in hungry Europe, are made to the Army's ration D formula, fortified with Vitamin B. They have a high melting point, for hot countries. On the red, white and blue cellophane wrapper is the legend: "The American soldier carries chocolate bars like this as an energy ration. . . . All over the globe, wherever he goes to fight for the Four Freedoms."

### Publisher Shot In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 23 (AP)—John S. McCarrens, general manager of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, was shot and critically wounded yesterday by an assailant who later killed himself.

Herbert L. Kobrak, the assailant, was a native of Hungary, who had been active for several years in Cleveland's foreign language publishing field, Detective Inspector Frank W. Story said.

The shooting occured in Mr. McCarren's fourth-floor office in the Plain Dealer Building in downtown Cleveland where Mr. Kobrak had made an appointment to see the publisher about starting a foreign language graphic newspaper.

Two notes were found in Mr. Kobrak's clothing, one addressed to police and the other to "Gentlemen of the Press," Inspector Story said.

The latter, the inspector added, referred to Mr. McCarrens as having "blocked Kobrak's newspaper ventures."

Mr. McCarrens, twice President of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association and now an A. N. P. A. Director, joined the Plain Dealer as advertising manager in 1914. Previously he had handled advertising for various department stores after coming here from his native Freeport, Pa.

# German Plot to Split Allies Brings Warning on Optimism

*Continued from Page 1*

if Admiral Dönitz has trouble getting them to go to sea, high officials here will not be surprised.

**Lag in Night Bombing**

Against continued good progress against the U-boats, however, has to be balanced the July falling off in British night bombing. This is believed due to unfavorable weather. And this adverse weather factor does not seem to be overcome as quickly and completely as some of the more loquacious British spokesmen have predicted from time to time.

Mighty air blows against Germany are expected to be renewed any moment. In the meantime, July has produced a sort of lull which makes ordinary folks feel glad the United Nations have not decided to stake everything on winning the war by air bombardment.

Many solid facts which show how rapidly the war is turning in favor of the United Nations also tend to be garnished by reports and rumors of trouble in Axis and Axis-occupied countries. These rumors will increase as defeat of the enemy draws nearer. In fact, they will be put out by the United Nations to increase enemy tension.

**Sound Judgment Needed**

The need for sober judgment becomes all the more necessary with consideration given to political and other problems of the United Nations—strikes, coal, raw materials, and numerous rubs between the Allies which can become serious if allowed to assume disproportionate significance.

At the same time it should be remembered the United Nations, like the Axis, have learned the advantages of stressing the difficulties ahead. Every United Nations campaign from now on will be presented as a mighty task. If victory is quick, so much more credit to the troops in general. If it is slow—well, you were warned.

Amid such cross currents of news and propaganda, the ordinary citizen has to assess his own judgment of the day-to-day situation and if he is ambitious enough of the day the war will end.

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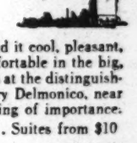
New York in Summertime

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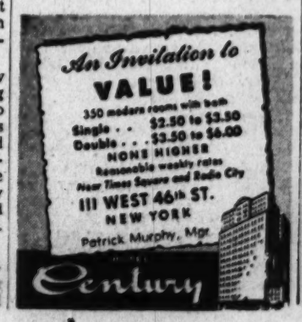

# Cardinal Calls Rome Bombing 'Sad Event'

The question of whether bombing of Rome was a military necessity must be left to "the judgment and conscience" of those responsible for it, according to William Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston and dean of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in the United States.

In a statement prepared for use in the Pilot, diocesan newspaper, he characterized the bombing as a "sad event" and added that "the painful news . . . must fill the hearts of all Christians with sorrow and sadness."

The Cardinal said that "this tragic and sad outcome of a war between two peoples who really, at heart, love each other, has hurt me almost as if it were a personal wound."

He spoke of the sacred soil of Rome, "made holy by the lives and deaths of the apostles, confessors, and martyrs, not of one but of many races," and added that "it is my earnest hope and daily prayer that Almighty God will protect, preserve, and bless our beloved America, and, in His infinite goodness, lead us soon along the path of lasting peace and enduring happiness and prosperity."

## Rome Offices Close

*By the Associated Press*

The Berlin Radio broadcast a Transocean dispatch from Rome saying: "All bureaus of Rome have been closed owing to the damage done by the recent air raid. They will remain closed until July 31." The broadcast gave no futher explanation but the word bureaus usually is used for public department.

Earlier, it was reported that the Italian Government's appeal to the population to leave Rome wherever possible had "found a strong echo," with citizens leaving not only sections struck in the July 19 raid but other parts of the City as well.

"Papers publish detailed instructions regarding necessary administrative procedures, such as transfer of food ration cards, issuing of special identification cards, and special permits for using motor vehicles as well as fuel-rationing tickets," the broadcast said.

## Raid Held Blunder

*By Religious News Service*

LONDON—The religious press here appears generally reluctant to comment on the bombing of Rome. An exception is the Universe, Roman Catholic weekly, which expresses "regret that the raid took place."

"Rome is a legitimate military objective," the weekly says. "Catholics are certainly not going to play the Axis game by echoing the violent and hypocritical protest of the Italian Fascist radio."

Nevertheless, the Universe adds, "there are large numbers of people here and throughout the world who will feel that the raid though certainly not a crime, may have been a blunder."

## Belongs to World

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23 (AP)—The Catholic Transcript, official organ of the Hartford Roman Catholic diocese, said in an editorial that the bombing of Rome brought to "men and women everywhere a sense of regret and loss not felt when other great cities suffered the same fate."

Asserting that "Rome, more than any other Capital on the face of the earth, belongs to the world," the weekly publication said:

"The one method by which the bombing might have been avoided, the declaration and actual establishment of Rome's status as an open city by Mussolini and his Fascist followers was not followed. The military necessity which brought about the bombing must have geen great indeed to override the disadvantages evidently foreseen by Allied leaders, if we may judge from the manner and method followed in the aerial attack."

## Italy Blamed

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23 (AP)—Responsibility for the bombing of Rome by Allied airmen rested with the Italian Government, which placed war plants and military objectives near "shrines of immeasurable spiritual value and of quality and age which make them irreplaceable today," the Providence Visitor, diocesan newspaper of the Roman Catholic Church in Rhode Island, said in an editorial.

If the . . . Italian Government had dismantled the war plants, removed all military objectives and met other conditions, "Rome could have been declared an open city and as such respected," the editorial pointed out.

"Italy, of course, ought to get out of the war," the editorial declared. "Among the invaders of Sicily and probably among the bombers of Rome are American boys of Italian extraction, boys much nearer to the hearts of Italians than are the Nazi marauders."

## No Distinction

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The Commonweal, Roman Catholic lay weekly publication, will say editorially next week that no distinction should be drawn between bombing of Rome, an industrial city in the Ruhr, or an English town.

The announcements and the President's message to the Pope concerning the bombing "embarrass Catholics because they make it look as if Catholics would accept anything so long as certain buildings in a certain city were respected," the Commonweal says.

"They make it look as if Catholics could be counted on to be silent when civilians accidentally die as the result of a bombing when these civilians were Germans, Japanese, Frenchmen in Occupied France, Italians in Naples and Genoa, but could not be counted on to be silent when these civilians were Italians in Rome," the editorial declares.

## Eire Sympathy

DUBLIN, July 23 (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera has sent a message of sympathy to Pope Pius on the bombing of Rome, it was announced today.

# Nylon: A Growing Industry

P. M. Demarest

### New Products for War

**Nylon's uses have expanded far beyond hosiery, tooth brush bristles, and tennis-racket strings since war began, the latest development being du Pont's announcement of nylon plastic for postwar industry. Pictured here are some of the numerous new nylon products. Arranged clockwise, beginning at the paint brush with tapered nylon bristles, are: Parachute harness webbing, parachute shroud lines, heavy nylon rope for military gliders, cargo parachute cloth, camouflaged Army Air Force escape parachute cloth, and light nylon rope. Centered in the photograph are (left to right): Experimental molded nylon plastic bearing, carburetor diaphragms of nylon fabric, and surgical sutures.**

# Bomb Onus Put on Duce By President

*Continued from Page 1*

effort had been made to have Rome declared an open city and concluded by reiterating his plea to this effect.

The Italians declined to make their Capital an open city which, under the Hague Convention, would free it from attack. Rome is a very important military center, he said. It makes munitions, it includes airports, and it is a rail focus. Now, as always, the President implied, all roads lead to Rome. Every argument was advanced, the President explained, to put Rome on a nonbelligerent status, and there is still hope that the Germans and Fascists may comply. But with the opening of the Sicilian campaign, the President said he had to think about the lives of American boys.

**Primary Objective**

The primary objective, he said, was to save American and British lives. In conclusion, he added that he was not going into the "quid pro quo" argument, and the thousands of British churches that had been destroyed and damaged by Axis attacks. Such an argument missed the point, he said. This raid was not based on retaliation or revenge, it was to save United Nations' lives and to shorten the war.

Asked in conclusion whether the Rome attack was a fulfillment of the so-called Roosevelt-Churchill "ultimatum" to Italy, to "surrender or die," the President once more declared the two things should not be confused. One was the problem of a whole nation, the other that of a city venerated all over the world but used now as a base for military supplies.

## Paraguay President Sees 'Fabulous' U. S.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, July 23 (AP)—President Higinio Morinigo, returning home from a visit to the United States, declared last night that the American war effort is "really fabulous."

"The spectacle I saw causes me to reaffirm by faith in final victory," the President told his first press conference following his arrival in the Capital.

He said he expected that a new commercial treaty with the United States, which he discussed while in Washington, would be signed as soon as a few details are settled.

In general, he said, the treaty under consideration provides for mutual preferential tariffs, especially with a view to exporting to the United States hides and wooden products.

# *Montreal's Up-to-Date Station Still Uses 1836-Style Tickets*

**Along the Rails**

**By Leavitt F. Morris**

*Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

Streamlined to handle the flow of travel with minimum of fuss, and equipped with the latest time-saving gadgets the new Central Station of the Canadian National Railways in Montreal includes one item which remains unchanged from the foundation of steam land-passenger transport more than a century ago.

It is the cardbook ticket with a printed destination. The tickets are in size and form exactly as when invented in 1836 by an astute Scot who saw no sense in preparing each individual ticket by hand.

The story of the cardboard form comes from W. E. Norton, Chief of the Passenger Traffic and Ticket Bureau of the C. N. R. According to Mr. Norton in 1836 Thomas Edmondson, station master at Milton on the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway, devised a ticket to do away with the keeping of counterfoils and the writing of the passenger's name and address. He also asked the passenger to carry the ticket, giving it up at the end of the journey. Then he added a serial number to regulate the order of passengers' admission to the trains and afterwards found that this serial number could be used to check the number of tickets issued and to keep the accounts in order, a plan in use today.

Soon after putting his system into operation, the story goes, Mr. Edmondson standardized the size of his tickets at 2¼ inches and 1 3/16 increses and 1/32 inch thickness. Tickets of that standard size are being slipped from racks in the new station.

Fundamentally the principle of a railway ticket is unchanged since the first one was issued, Mr. Norton says.

Twelve ticket windows are available at the new station. Three double ticket racks house 3,500 tickets.

### Servicemen Entertained

Besides carrying thousands of Uncle Sam's fighting men to their various destinations the Pennsylvania Railroad takes time out to entertain them as well. More than 6,000,000 soldiers, sailors, Marines, and Coast Guardsmen have been entertained or assisted in the servicemen's lounges or other centers opened in 21 principal stations of the Pennsylvania Railroad under USO or local supervision since Pearl Harbor. Nearly 24,000 servicemen visit the special station facilities each day. Rest, recreation, refreshment, counsel, and ofttimes special assistance such as sewing on buttons and mending clothes, are found by traveling members of the armed forces in the station centers, which range from large lounges and canteens in the principal gateway stations, to information desks and special ticket windows in stations close to community-sponsored USO centers.

### 695 Locomotives

Output of locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works will be nearly tripled this year. While a considerable number of these steam locomotives were and are being built for the armed forces, a substantial part of the total last year was for domestic railroads, which purchased steam locomotives in greater quantity than at any time since 1936. This year's program calls for 695 locomotives as compared with 277 manufactured in 1942.

### Women on the Line

All along Santa Fe Railway's far-flung 13,000-mile system, women are taking over jobs that have traditionally been filled by men. Latest figures reveal 3,427 women are on the Santa Fe's pay roll with approximately 35 per cent of these assigned to jobs normally handled by men. These women work shoulder to shoulder with male employees, receiving no show of favoritism from either coworkers or supervisors. They report for duty on either the day or night shift, carry their lunch boxes, wear coveralls and gloves, shield their eyes with goggles when operating machines, and swarm over locomotives just arrived from a long run.


# Hotels and Resorts

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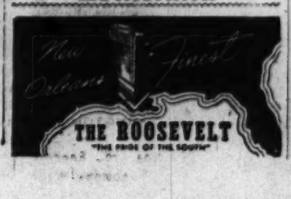


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# The Home Forum



## Christianly Scientific Healing

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THROUGHOUT the Scriptural records of his ministry we find Christ Jesus dealing incisively with the physical disorders presented to him for healing. When uncovering and destroying the mental cause, rather than dealing merely with the physical effects, he forcefully asserted on one occasion, **"Thy sins be forgiven thee"** (Matthew 9:2), and at another time, **"Go, and sin no more"** (John 8:11), thus indicating that those seeking physical healing needed primarily to be set right mentally.

Today, quietly, unobtrusively, the divine revelation which came to a New England woman during the past century is again revealing to the world a healing remedy that reaches beyond the pale of the physical senses into the deep recesses of mortal thinking and touches with purifying power the sin-sick sense which, left to itself, would in some way and at some time manifest itself in an inharmonious experience.

* * *

This God-anointed woman, Mary Baker Eddy, has given to the world a textbook founded upon the Holy Scriptures. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is revealed the Christianly scientific teaching which enables mankind to forgo the vagaries of mortal life with its signs and symbols, indeed to rise above matter into the realm of Mind. Hence the healing of wrong thinking is of paramount importance.

On page 150 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy states: **"To-day the healing power of Truth is widely demonstrated as an immanent, eternal Science, instead of a phenomenal exhibition. Its appearing is the coming anew of the gospel of 'on earth peace, good-will toward men.' This coming, as was promised by the Master, is for its establishment as a permanent dispensation among men; but the mission of Christian Science now, as in the time of its earlier demonstration, is not primarily one of physical healing."** Continuing with the explanation of the true purpose of this scientific healing method, she says, **"Now, as then, signs and wonders are wrought in the metaphysical healing of physical disease; but these signs are only to demonstrate its divine origin,—to attest the reality of the higher mission of the Christ-power to take away the sins of the world."**

Truly, mankind seems greatly concerned with the taking away of the pains of the body, but not always so desirous of giving up the beliefs which produce and perpetuate physical pains and disabilities. Paul says (Romans 8:6), **"To be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace."** Therefore it is spiritual-mindedness which is needed not only by the one seeking physical healing, but also by the one to whom the seeker may turn for aid.

The Christian Science practitioner does not undertake to heal a material body. He endeavors to destroy a false concept of man and through growth in spiritual understanding to bring to light the man who expresses God. The divine qualities and attributes of God, when understood and intelligently and diligently exercised, produce the desired results. Man's thinking must inevitably express itself harmoniously. Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 210), **"Knowing that Soul and its attributes were forever manifested through man, the Master healed the sick, gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, feet to the lame, thus bringing to light the scientific action of the divine Mind on human minds and bodies and giving a better understanding of Soul and salvation."**

Within the Christ-consciousness are found the infinite healing resources, the diversified operations of the one and only Principle or God. Such healing resources may be demonstrated by the Christian Science practitioner or by the individual himself, who through prayer is directed to some illumined passage in the Bible or in the varied writings of Mrs. Eddy. He may find his release through inspiration gained from the words of a solo or hymn sung in a Christian Science service, an authorized lecture on Christian Science, or perhaps an article published in one of the periodicals.

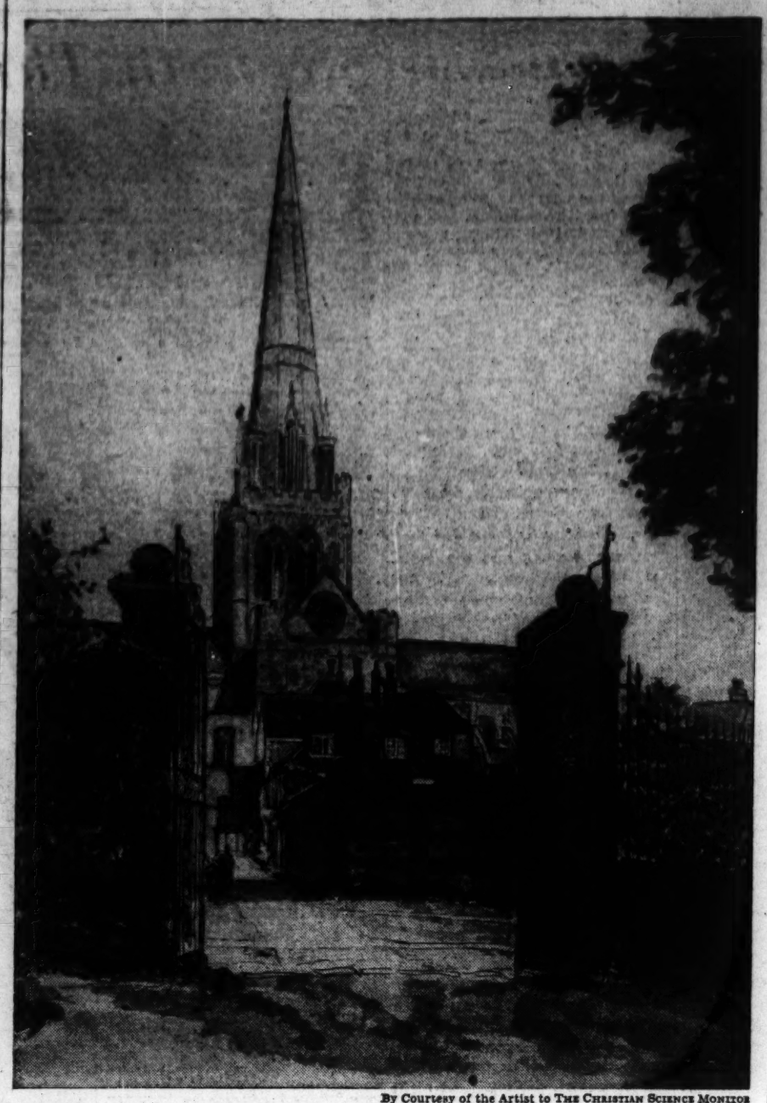
* * *

The seeker should never outline in his desires and efforts just exactly how his freedom will be obtained. God alone outlines. In reality there is but one manifestation, the manifestation of good, and that is here and now, for God is ever present, the only presence.

While knowing that eternal freedom is an established fact, ever at hand, the sincere seeker continues to work and wait, serving where he stands. The blade of Truth is unsheathed, and God is lovingly unfolding His divine purpose, His wise decrees, to all who would be led. Indeed, the light of Truth is gleaming for all, bringing good into universal experience. The divine law embraces all in its progressive steps of fulfillment. It is the law of progress, ever operating, overcoming all impediments, mental and physical, in the lives of men.

To every heavy heart weary with its earth load, Christian Science comes with healing and redemption. It opens closed eyes, awakens dulled senses, dispels doubts and fears. Christianly scientific healing brings to light the man God made, here, now, and forevermore His image and likeness, His divine idea, His complete and perfect manifestation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHICHESTER CATHEDRAL: *A Water Color by E. F. Bovet*

THE ONLY PLACE from which it is possible to obtain a really comprehensive view of the graceful spire of Chichester Cathedral, rising above the tiled roofs and weatherbeaten walls of the Close, is the garden of the Dean's house. No lover of beauty could pass those iron gates without edging in, to turn and gaze. But to plant a camp stool there, in full view of the house, and to settle for the day, surrounded by all an artist's impedimenta, requires real temerity.

"Are you the Dean, sir?" asked the artist, rising to his feet and making a slight bow.

"Yes, I am, sir," was the answer, "and you are sitting in my garden."

"I apologize, sir, for my intrusion; but you will admit that temptation was put in my way."

"I do," he replied genially; and so, while that painting took shape, a kindly and courteous dignitary of the Cathedral passed in and out of his own gates with a sympathetic eye and an occasional word of encouragement.

In the far distant days of the seventh century, there came from the north to Sussex another kindly and courteous prelate, Wilfred of Northumbria, exiled from his bishopric of York for his too enlightened views. The few short years in which he lived and worked among the stubborn South Saxons, in his efforts to convert them to Christianity, have left their trace in almost every Sussex town and hamlet.

Wilfred became the first Saxon bishop, and administered his marshland diocese from the peninsula of Selsea (Seals' Island). This see, a grant to him from the King, Edilwach, was transferred in 1075 to Chichester, and 1088 saw the actual building of the cathedral begun by a later bishop, Ralph.

Building moved slowly in those times; and, before it was completed, a hundred years later, the structure had already been partially destroyed by fire and restored.

The mutation of eight hundred years cannot well be told in the life of a great cathedral, for it would seem to follow the ebb and flow in the lives of the men it serves: destruction by fire, by tempest, by war, the treasured work of one century torn down by the bigoted hands of another. Yet always the finer qualities of men have prevailed—gratitude, reverence, devotion, and the love of beauty—and these have continued to build, rebuild, restore and beautify. As enduring symbol of these qualities, there rises in pure and perfect line, "tremulous with beauty," the spire of Chichester Cathedral.

## Third Class to Jyväskylä

SHE SAT FORWARD stiffly, lest the heat should cause her new coat to stick to the varnished back of the third-class carriage. Her new hat wobbled precariously in the rack, on top of her new suitcase made of thin strips of birch-bark bound at the corners with leather. Her face, heavy and impassive as are the faces of the Finnish peasants, concealed effectively the new emotions which stirred in her, chief among which was fear.

A middle-aged married couple occupied the opposite corner seats. Now and then they glanced kindly toward her and, when it came time to unwrap their sandwiches, the woman leaned forward, offering a thick slice of rye bread spread with sausage. "Eat," she urged. "The journey becomes less fatiguing if one has something to eat."

"Are you traveling far?" asked the husband, cracking a hard-boiled egg against the seat.

"To Jyväskylä," murmured the girl shyly, adding with a rush: "I am going to my first position, as nursemaid in a doctor's family. Doctor Soompi. Perhaps you know him?"

* * *

The man wiped some egg from his mustache and shook his head. He was quite square, like a frog, with blue eyes that protruded slightly and a large silver ring on one finger. Having exhausted his curiosity about the girl, he said no more; but his wife spoke with slow authority, between mouthfuls of salami sausage. "So you are going to see the world! Jyväskylä is quite a large town; not so large as Helsinki, of course, where my husband has his business, but large enough. You come from quite a small village, I suppose?"

"Yes, it is a small village. I—I have never been away from it before. Perhaps you will do me the favor of letting me know when we reach Jyväskylä?"

"Certainly, certainly. Plenty of time, though. We don't reach Jyväskylä for a good while yet."

* * *

They were passing through a birch forest, and the thinned-out trees let the sun flicker through them; so that, for quite five minutes, the carriage with its yellow varnished sides seemed to be suddenly painted with strips of green. The middle-aged couple folded their sandwich wrappings tidily and tucked them under the seat. Then the trees finished and a few poor fields of rye filled the windows. A small farmhouse, made of clapboards painted red, stood in the middle. A barefoot girl ran out toward the well as the train slowed down, and began to haul at the rope attached to the great beam suspended above it. A quiver passed over the face of the girl in the third-class carriage, for the action was as familiar to her as eating and drinking. In Jyväskylä (they said) the water came out of taps.

Suddenly the train stopped. Now, all around, there were people and houses. "Is this Jyväskylä?" she cried in a fright, standing up and reaching for her case. But the woman opposite only smiled and said: "No, no, this is only Putikko. Rest easy, child. We will tell you when we get there."

* * *

She leaned back at last, as the train left the little town behind. Sometimes she looked down at her new boots, and sometimes across the compartment to where a small mirror reflected her fine new case in the rack. What excitement it had been—choosing the case, back there in old Erikki's shop which smelt of kerosene and sheeps' cheese! It was a fine thing, then, to be starting out, in new clothes, to see the world. Maybe it was a fine thing still. But, all the same, Jyväskylä was a long way from home.

Now a diamond flicker of water filled both windows simultaneously. The line was passing along a long narrow isthmus of rock which cut across the archipelago of little lakes. The woman beckoned to her excitedly to look out on her left. "Look! Savonlinna!" she said. The girl looked without interest at the crumbling ruin of a fort, relic of Swedish domination in the past. It meant nothing to her at all. But, presently, the train began to slow down again. She looked uncertainly toward the woman, who shook her head once more. "Not yet," she was told; "this is only a wayside halt. We are far from Jyväskylä yet."

* * *

The trees had marched back to their lines on either side of the railway again. It was quite a thick little wood, with a few twisting paths that converged on the passenger-shed and the platform. Down one of the paths ran two strange-looking women in white, with great silver belts round their waists and ropes of dark hair that fell loosely as they ran.

"Gypsies!" exclaimed the man in disgust. "Let us hope they won't choose this carriage!"

But they did. They wrenched the door open and fell in, panting and laughing, just as the train moved off again. The sound of their laughter struck strangely against Finnish ears, more accustomed to taciturnity and silence. The two women appeared to belong to one of the bands of Russian gypsies which venture into Finland in summer. In their loud, harsh voices, they were speaking Russian. The man gazed stolidly, as if they were performing animals, and then said in his own language: "They will be bound for the big encampment near Rantasalna. The woods there are full of them about this time. They don't bother about tents, either; but lie out under the moon, with their feet wrapped in paper bags to keep the mosquitoes out."

* * *

Suddenly, surprisingly, the little nursemaid giggled. To lie out under the moon with one's feet wrapped in paper bags, what a delicious picture! In a town like Jyväskylä one would have to undress properly and lie under blankets; and the moon would be shut out by rows of roofs— One of the gypsies had begun to sing. "The forest is my home," she sang. "No walls or doors enclose me. The forest is my home!" She sang in Russian, swinging her bare feet together, and had hardly finished the song before the train pulled up at Rantasalna. She thrust the door open and sprang onto the line, as though out of a cage. The little nursemaid jumped up, too, with a sudden sense of desperation engendered by that wild, free singing in her ears. She managed to draw one breath of forest air before the man grabbed her and pulled her back, just as the train moved on.

"You little fool!" he said, irritatedly. "It isn't Jyväskylä yet. Sit down and wait."

So she sat down and waited, while they traveled on, farther and farther away.

ELIZABETH KYLE

## *Mountain Parting*

Good-by was said in phrases old and bare—
The hidden speech of mountain men who know
The silences of hills and winter snow;
And then he stood as if quite unaware
That down the road the boy had gone, to stare
A moment hillward; then with footsteps slow
He turned within the house as if the blow
Of parting brought him no grief to share.

In the old parlor in a casual place
He found a book and read it quietly
Beside the comfort of the hearthfire's flame—
Scrawled lines that told how brave men of his race
Had served their country willingly,
And at the end he wrote the boy's full name.

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

## Kristet vetenskapligt helande

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

ALLTIGENOM Skriftens berättelser om Kristi Jesu kärleksverk finna vi, att han grundligt tog itu med de fysiska rubbningar, vilka fördes till honom för helande. Vid ett tillfälle, då han avslöjade och tillintetgjorde den mentala orsaken, i stället för att uteslutande taga hand om de fysiska effekterna, försäkrade han eftertryckligt: "Dina synder förlåtas dig" (Matt. 9:2), och en annan gång: "Gå och synda icke härefter" (Joh. 8:11), och antydde därmed, att de som sökte fysiskt helande först och främst behövde rättas i mentalt hänseende.

Den gudomliga uppenbarelse, som under förra århundradet kom till en kvinna från Nya England, klarlägger numera stilla och försynt för världen ett botemedel, som når bortom de fysiska sinnenas område, djupt in i det dödliga tänkandets gömslen, och med renande makt berör den av synd sjuka förnimmelsen, som, om den lämnades åt sig själv, på något sätt förr eller senare skulle manifestera sig i en disharmonisk upplevelse.

Denna av Gud smorda kvinna, Mary Baker Eddy, har givit världen en lärobok, som vilar på den heliga Skrifts grundval. I *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] är den kristet vetenskapliga lära framställd, vilken sätter mänskligheten i stånd att avstå från det dödliga livets påfund med dess tecken och symboler, ja, att höja sig över materien in i Hågens rike. Följaktligen är helandet av orätt tänkande av största vikt.

På sid. 150 av *Science and Health* förklarar Mrs. Eddy: "I våra dagar demonstreras Sanningens helande makt vitt och brett såsom en inifrån verkande, evig Vetenskap, och icke såsom en framställning av sällsamma företeelser. Dess framträdande är den förnyade tillkommelsen av evangeliet 'frid på jorden bland människor, till vilka han har behag.' Denna tillkommelse sker, såsom Mästaren utlovade, för att stadfästa den såsom en bestående ordning bland människorna, men Kristen Vetenskaps mission avser nu, liksom vid tiden för dess tidigare demonstration, icke i första hand fysiskt helande." Hon fortsätter med förklaringen av det sanna ändamålet med denna vetenskapliga helandemetod och säger: "Nu liksom då utföras tecken och under i det metafysiska helandet av fysisk sjukdom, men dessa tecken tjäna endast till att demonstrera dess gudomliga ursprung,—att intyga verkligheten av den högre uppgiften av Kristi makt att borttaga världens synder."

Människosläktet tyckes sannerligen göra sig ofantligt mycket bekymmer för borttagandet av kroppslig smärta men icke alltid vara så angeläget att uppgiva de föreställningar, vilka åstadkomma och förlänga fysiska plågor och invaliditet. Paulus säger (Rom. 8:6): "Köttets sinne är död, medan Andens sinne är liv och frid." Vad som behöves är således att äga andlig håg, icke blott för den som söker fysiskt helande utan också för den, till vilken han vänder sig för att få hjälp.

Den praktiserande i Kristen Vetenskap behöver icke företaga sig att hela en materiell kropp. Han försöker tillintetgöra ett falskt begrepp om människan och genom tillväxt i andlig förståelse bringa i dagen den människa, som uttrycker Gud. De gudomliga egenskaper och attribut, som tillhöra Gud, åstadkomma de önskade resultaten, när de äro förstådda och intelligent och träget utövade. Människans tänkande måste oundvikligen uttrycka sig på ett harmoniskt sätt. Mrs. Eddy skriver i *Science and Health* (sid. 210): "Mästaren, som visste, att Själ och dess attribut för evigt äro manifesterade genom människan, helade de sjuka, gav syn åt de blinda, hörsel åt de döva, rörelseförmåga åt de lama och bringade sålunda i ljuset den gudomliga Hågens vetenskapliga verkan på mänskliga hågar och kroppar samt gav en bättre förståelse av Själ och frälsning."

I Kristus-medvetandet finnas de oändliga helande hjälpkällorna, de mångfaldiga verkningarna av den enda Principen, eller Gud. Dylika helande hjälpkällor kunna demonstreras av den praktiserande i Kristen Vetenskap eller av individen själv, som genom bön ledes till något inspirerat ställe i Bibeln eller i Mrs. Eddys olika skrifter. Måhända finner han sin befrielse genom inspiration från ett solo eller en hymn, sjungen i en Kristen Vetenskaps gudstjänst, från ett bemyndigat föredrag i Kristen Vetenskap eller kanske från en artikel utgiven i någon av tidskrifterna.

Den som söker frihet bör aldrig i sin önskan eller sina bemödanden utstaka precis på vad sätt denna frihet skall ernås. Gud allena utstakar vägen. I själva verket finnes det endast en manifestation, manifestationen av det goda, och denna är här och nu, ty Gud är alltid närvarande, den enda närvaron.

Den ärlige sökaren vet, att evig frihet är ett stadfästat faktum, för alltid till hands, och han fortfar att arbeta och vänta samt att tjäna, just där han befinner sig. Sanningens klinga är blottad, och Gud avslöjar kärleksfullt Sitt gudomliga syfte, Sina visa förordningar, för alla som äro villiga att låta sig ledas. Sanningens ljus lyser sannerligen för alla, och bringar därigenom det goda in i den allmänna erfarenheten. Den gudomliga lagen omfattar allt i sina progressiva steg fram emot uppfyllelse. Detta är framåtskridandets lag, som alltid är verksam och övervinner alla hinder, såväl mentala som fysiska, i människornas liv.

Till varje hjärta, som är tyngt och trött av sin jordiska börda, kommer Kristen Vetenskap med helande och återlösning. Det öppnar slutna ögon, väcker upp försloade förnimmelser, skingrar tvivel och fruktan. Kristet vetenskapligt helande bringar i ljuset den människa Gud skapade, som här, nu och för evärdliga tider är Hans avbild och likhet, Hans gudomliga idé, Hans fullständiga och fullkomliga manifestation.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## A Jumble of Beauty and Surprise

IT WAS WITH the greatest care that Mother selected the next gardener she engaged. . . . His name was Stein. He was much nicer to us children, and we were always at his heels. He had passed through schools of gardening and had been employed in castle gardens, was full of ideas and new methods, which greatly interested me. He taught me the art of pruning rose bushes and fruit trees, and, at his suggestion, each of us was given a plot of our own to sow and plant. The boys soon wearied, but I persevered with great zest in the cultivation of mine. It was a regular jumble of edible things, beauty and "surprises." When I had laid out my berry bushes and ornamental shrubs and had planted flowers in the midst of vegetables or in the small patches sown with grain, I finally took all kinds of unknown seeds and jumbled them together in a bowl. Taking it in my hand, I planted myself in the middle of my little kingdom, closed my eyes and spun round, as when one is playing blindman's-buff. And then I scattered my seeds "to the four winds," while chanting a little improvised charm. The seeds were duly raked down into the well-dug soil, and it was awfully exciting to wait and see what would come up. It might be "almost anything," if one only persevered in watering the ground. There was no question of weeding, as one could never be quite sure what was a weed—that was just where the fun came in.—From "In the Beginning Was the Light," by AMELIE POSSE-BRAZDOVA. (New York: Dutton).

## Not Merely a Man of Letters

HE IS NOT A poet and man of letters merely, but citizen, statesman, a great British worthy. Almost from the first moment when he appears, amongst boys, amongst college students, amongst men, he is marked, and takes rank as a great Englishman. All sorts of successes are easy to him: as a lad he goes down into the arena with others, and wins all the prizes to which he has a mind. A place in the Senate is straightway offered to the young man. He takes his seat there; he speaks, when so minded, not without party faith and a sort of heroic enthusiasm for his cause. Still he is poet and philosopher even more than orator. That he may have leisure and means to pursue his darling studies, he absents himself for a while, and accepts a richly-remunerative post in the East. As learned a man may live in a cottage or a college common-room; but it has always seemed to me that ample means and recognized rank were Macaulay's as of right. Years ago there was a wretched outcry raised because Mr. Macaulay dated a letter from Windsor Castle, where he was staying. Immortal gods! Was this man not a fit guest for any palace in the world? or a fit companion for any man or woman in it? I dare say, after Austerlitz, the old K. K. court officials and footmen sneered at Napoleon for dating from Schönbrunn. But that miserable "Windsor Castle" outcry is an echo out of fast-retreating old world remembrances. The place of such a natural chief was amongst the first in the land; and that country is best, according to our British notion at least, where the man of eminence has the best chance of investing his genius and intellect.—From "Roundabout Papers," by WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.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*"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."*
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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## Chief Aim of All Soldiers To End War and Go Home

**They also want to know how things are going to be at home when they do return.**

By R. Maillard Stead
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa*

ALGIERS, Algeria, July 18. Delayed—Today if you ask the boys—American or British—what their chief war aim is, the answer in a vast majority of cases would be:

"To get the job over with quickest possible speed and get back home."

If you ask them why they are fighting, a vast majority reply "because I've got to—there's no alternative."

This takes no account of individuals with a more altruistic approach to these problems.

**Ingredients of Adventure**

It also leaves out of account a large number of young men to whom this war, like the last, is a big adventure and a great deal of fun. But folk who describe it in these terms are usually found in the back areas.

The war does have powerful ingredients of adventure and fun, but it also has the more poignant ones of personal tragedy, suffering and discomfort. Men who have experienced those factors see war for the grisly thing it is and want no part of it—beyond what still remains as their share of the fighting that is necessary to bring the war to an end.

For the benefit of the public and the morale of the troops, the ugliness of war is glossed over. But an increasing number now know the truth about it and brace themselves for future participation with no glamorous self-deception whatsoever.

**One Objective Attained**

The widespread judicious dissemination of such good news as there is on this topic might do a great deal of good in lifting the soldiers' war aims and objectives above the merely personal consideration in terms which they usually expressed without any clear-cut notions as to the probabilities of the future.

The men knew that they were fighting to eliminate the Axis forces in North Africa. And this objective has been achieved. What is going to happen next? The great majority don't know and, in the absence of any solid premise for thinking, many behave as if they don't care.

They know their leaders are planning to accomplish defeat of the Axis in all theaters of war no matter how long the process may take. But where they come in on the scheme the men have no means of assessing, beyond appreciating that the longer the fighting lasts the longer they are going to be away from home.

This doesn't mean that their morale is bad. It merely means that the relationship between their personal aims and objectives and those of their leaders haven't been put into focus for them clearly enough or often enough. Hazily in most cases, though sharply in many, they see defeat of the Axis essential for humanity and they have every intention of doing their duty.

When the boys say they want to get the war over with and go back home it is the home as they knew it they are alluding to. Therefore, it has been a matter of serious concern to many workers among them here that so few seem to be informed as to the trends taking place at home and the probable shape of things to come in the postwar world.

This is partly because, in a general way, they don't seem particularly interested in such matters and because what many observers regard as a deplorably small amount of helpful information on the subject is supplied to them. One feels that there is an important matter for the authorities to attend to here.

**Some Troops Relaxing**

Since the Tunisian fighting ended, great numbers of troops have been relaxing. This means in most cases that they have been availing themselves of such pleasures of the opportunities for rest as are to hand.

Many are dwelling at the same time on how bored they are and how they would much rather be at home.

Sometimes one hears them talk of what things are going to be like after the war, but very seldom indeed do they do this in terms of any assurance that their interests are going to be safeguarded by wise long-range planning of the politicians or other administrators back home.

The older men among them draw no particularly reassuring inferences from what happened in their experience at the end of World War I.

***Why They Fight***

*The United States is sending its young men by the million to join in the great world struggle. But is it making sure that these men know why they are fighting or what they may expect to accomplish by the hardships and sacrifices they are called upon to make?*

*Inquiries made by correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor on various war fronts in conversation with large numbers of young men in service indicate that few have definite ideas as to the motives behind the war effort.*

*The present article is the second of several on this subject from the war fronts.*

## War Cramps Brazil's Normalcy But Public Morale Stays High

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Brazil and its attractive capital—once one of the gay spots of the world—is feeling the pinch of war.

Merchant ships, diverted to military duties, have little space for the many necessities which Brazil's young industry cannot supply. So food, clothing and transportation costs have risen and the good old days have gone.

Private automobiles virtually disappeared almost a year ago and trolleys and busses have been hopelessly jammed.

Taxes have gone up and military induction is taking men rapidly as the Army and Navy expand, perhaps to fight on a foreign front.

Even the carnival, a famous Rio attraction, was makeshift this year.

In addition, the war has hit close to home, for Axis submarines have sunk more than a score of ships and cost Brazil's Merchant Marine hundreds of lives.

Most serious is the loss of imported petroleum products, the chief source of power for factories, coastwise shipping and land transportation. Only a few essential drivers are allowed gasoline liberally diluted with alcohol and taxis in Rio get only enough for 16 miles a day.

Many vehicles have been converted to charcoal, and factories receive fuel on a priorities basis. National coal, exploitation of which is only beginning, is being used more frequently. Some factories and ships are even burning wood shavings from Brazil's vast and rich forests.

The strain on transportation has made food scarcer and more expensive and the Brazilian, a great eater of meat and rice, is paying twice as much for some of his staples as before the war. The price of imported fresh fruits in Rio has gone so high that newspapers have begun inquiries.

The Government's answer has been to order a 25 per cent increase in minimum salaries, which raised some workers from about $12 to $15 but failed to help those above these levels.

Uncompleted buildings stand as monuments to the plans for more business buildings and apartment houses, stalled by the lack of structural steel, plumbing supplies, and elevators.

Lack of new construction has caused a housing shortage and rents have gone up.

Although Brazil manufactures enough cotton for export, home manufactured clothing has risen in price from 10 to 20 per cent.

Newspapers have cut columns, type sizes and number of pages in the struggle to keep up with declining newsprint stocks. But the war may see a marked development in home manufactured newsprint—again from the forests of the interior.

So that while Brazilians are affected by scarcities and rising prices, home industries are getting a boost that might have come much slower in normal times. It would be greater were it not for the machine tools and raw materials needed from abroad.

The all-important question of priorities for imports are handled by the export-import division of the Bank of Brazil, working with the requirements section of the United States Embassy which regulates supply and shipping.

Washington advises how much shipping is expected and the bank, checking requests by Brazilian importers, determines which requested items are most needed. Only top priorities find ship space.

Yet it takes more than shortages and rising prices to dent the morale of good-humored Brazil. The Brazilian still finds jokes to laugh at, sun to bask in and politics to talk about. He'll have to be hit a lot harder to wipe that smile off his face.

## *Clark Now Member Of Legion of Honor*

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 23 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark was made a Commander of the French Legion of Honor today in a colorful ceremony in the French Military Camp near the headquarters of the American Fifth Army here.

The award was made in the name of Gen. Henri Giraud by Gen. Georges Beucler, who first touched General Clark on both shoulders with his sword and then placed the decoration around the neck of the American General as both American and French troops stood at attention.

General Clark played a key role both in the planning and the execution of the American invasion of North Africa last November. He conducted negotiations which led to the cessation of French resistance after the disembarkation. Since then he has been largely occupied in training and equipping French troops.

## New Control Over Prices Is Being Studied

**No ideas as yet agreed on, President says, to put roll-back into effect under present laws.**

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—President Roosevelt said today the Administration is considering new plans for price controls and general economic stabilization, but that no ideas have yet been agreed on. He made this disclosure at a press-radio conference when asked to comment on organized labor's demand that prices be rolled back if labor was to go along with the stabilization program.

The President said the reporter put it badly, that labor had not delivered an ultimatum. He added that labor as well as other groups are in a predicament because food prices generally have not been rolled to levels of last Sept. 15, as called for by Congress.

**Now Working on Plans**

The President then disclosed the Administration is working on new plans and that whatever plan is agreed on would have to be put up to Congress because it will cost money.

If anyone has any bright suggestions as to how the roll-back of prices can be carried out under the present law, he will welcome them, Mr. Roosevelt said.

Recalling that his Combined Labor War Board had suggested yesterday that prices as well as wages be stabilized, he said labor is in a predicament—as well as some of those in the room who have not had their salaries raised. He went on to say that food prices generally have not been put back to September, 1942, levels, but that some essential foods have been held fairly level.

**President Sells Eggs**

When a reporter mentioned that the War Food Administration had reported plenty of eggs on hand and the Office of Price Administration said an egg shortage existed, the President said it depends on where one lives.

Warning against using generalities in such matters, the President said for example that he had lots of eggs at his Hyde Park, N. Y., farm and that he was actually selling some.

He then recalled how a cry went up several months ago about a shortage of potatoes and said by the end of the week there were more potatoes than could be used.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations-American Federation of Labor demands came coincident with impending labor shortages which brought hints of labor policy shifts on the part of the War Manpower Commission.

## Allred's Name Returned To White House

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The hotly contested nomination of former Governor James V. Allred of Texas, for membership on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has been returned to the White House under a Senate rule requiring such action on unconfirmed appointments when Congress recesses for more than 30 days.

Disclosure of this action was made yesterday by Edwin A. Halsey, Secretary of the Senate, who said that if President Roosevelt desired to have Mr. Allred's name considered further, he will have to resubmit the nomination to the Senate.

The Allred nomination was one of 37 which automatically expired under the rule when it remained unconfirmed upon adjournment of Congress for a summer recess lasting until Sept. 14, Mr. Halsey reported.

Others included the appointments of Julius E. Holgard, to be United States Marshal from Montana; M. Roland Reed, of Pennsylvania, as a member of the Railroad Retirement Board, 17 War Manpower Commission appointees and 17 post office appointees.

## Civilian Supplies Rise a Prospect

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—A possibility of releasing more supplies for civilian use was advanced July 21 by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes as he discussed a current survey of over-all war material needs.

He emphasized, however, that the chance for an increased flow of goods to the home front was a "hope, not a prediction," and declared that the prime purpose of his recent directive to all war agencies to review their procurement schedules is increased efficiency in the war production effort.

"It is inevitable that we will learn that some things we thought we needed in 1941 we now do not need. As these things are discovered we must change the programs of releasing materials and manpower for things that are needed now. That is exceedingly important.

"We may find that changes can be made to release more materials for civilians. But do not get overly optimistic about this. The aim is to get a more effective production for war."

As an example of what he seeks to avoid, Mr. Byrnes recalled that after World War I "there was more harness than horses in the country."

# *Swedish Strength Threatens Nazi Shuttle Line*

***Improved position may put end to passage of German soldiers; plane violations.***

**NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—The Swedish-American News Exchange announced that it had received definite word that two Swedish ships had been sunk by mines off the North German seacoast and a third had been torpedoed in the South Atlantic. The two mine victims were the Vidar and the Iris. The torpedoed boat was the Scandinavia.**

By Ole Jödal
*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

STOCKHOLM, July 23 — The German "transit traffic" by which unarmed Nazi troops shuttle across Swedish territory to and from Norway — a concession which Sweden's Prime Minister Per Albin Hanson recently characterized as "a burden"—is apparently nearing its end.

In well-informed circles here the opinion is that the time is not distant when the Germans will no longer be permitted to transfer vacationing and "refresher" troops through Sweden, as they have been doing since 1940. For the increasing strength of the Swedish diplomatic and military position is giving new meaning to the mounting protest over the concession to Germany.

Sweden's relations with Germany are illustrated by the half a year of negotiations over trade questions after which an official communiqué frankly stated German deliveries of promised commodities have been rather poor. Moreover, the Swedes have continued to refuse Germany the credits it has repeatedly requested.

**Violations by Germany**

Relations have been disturbed by several cases of German violation of Sweden's neutrality. Last spring German mines laid in Swedish territorial waters sunk a Swedish submarine off the West Coast.

Repeated Swedish démarches toward Berlin produced a remarkable change in the tone of the last German note. The submarine is now being raised for examination.

Another case of violation was when German so-called courier planes, which are allowed to pass over Swedish territory provided they are civilian passenger planes, unarmed, and with civilian passengers, made a forced landing near the Swedish-Norwegian frontier. The plane was found to contain a military crew with officers as passengers, and was armed with machine guns.

Despite Swedish protests, another "courier plane" which made a forced landing this week also had a crew of uniformed German soldiers and was armed with a machine gun.

New and sharper protests to Berlin have not yet been answered. Many papers say stopping "courier" traffic is only a logical step after repeated German violations.

**Newspapers Ask Action**

More important is that several of the most influential newspapers publish articles pointing to the necessity of stopping German transit traffic on the Swedish railroads. This was demanded many times before but there is now a definite feeling that the time is very near when the red light actually can be switched on.

No official confirmation is obtainable in this matter and the fact that no "leave trains" have passed Gothenburg for some days is attributed by the Foreign Office to technical reasons.

But the press is demanding that the permission—which at one time moved from 600 to 1,000 German soldiers to and from Norway over Swedish soil—be cancelled. It argues that the conditions under which the original agreement with the Germans was made have changed.

That change throws an interesting light upon the understanding of the Nazi methods.

**Early "Theater of War"**

For the Swedes realize that German terrorism and "fifth column" work made Norway a theater of war even before any German troops actually landed there.

So they ask: "Is it necessary to wait until troops actually begin the second invasion of Norway, to act upon halting the German troop transit?" The question is one of timing. For there is general agreement that the German transit of unarmed troops—as well as the separate freight transit of war materials—would automatically cease if an Allied effort to recapture Norway should again make the Scandinavian peninsula an active war theater.

Now many Swedish papers argue that the world situation after the long "war of nerves" and the invasion of Sicily means that the United Nations are ready to attack the Axis from opposite directions, via Scandinavia as well as the Balkans. Thus, they say, it is time to cancel the German transit traffic.

It is against this background that mobilization again is proceeding in Sweden, as always when the war enters a new phase. This time Sweden possesses weapons and trained men which were nonexistent even a few years ago.

**Conditions in 1940**

Sweden's military strength was lowest in the spring of 1940. After much of the country's antitank and antiaircraft artillery had been sent to Finland during the winter of 1939-40, Sweden had very little with which to meet invasion when the Germans attacked Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France.

After the long series of German victories that year when earlier troops left Norway and the Norwegian Army capitulated, Swedish concessions were made, opening a rail connection between Germany and Norway for transport of goods, including war materials, and soldiers on leave from Norway and back.

Now Sweden feels it has not only a will strengthened by those same concessions but also military power of some importance.

Nowadays detailed instructions are being distributed to every citizen in describing proper behavior in case of war. The first thing to do is to help troops by organized cooperation, then make strong passive resistance and partisan warfare in any part of the country that is occupied. The only criticism of authorities in connection with this instruction is that it should have been issued much earlier.

Wide World

**Neutrality in the Rain**

**Sweden again is mobilizing—and writing increasingly sharp diplomatic notes to the Nazis. Its militia-trained army, drilling on one of the country's characteristically rainy days (above), is trained to take advantage of the geographical and climatic conditions peculiar to the Swedish countryside. As military preparations proceed, the Swedes recall the dramatic moments of 1940 when Hitler invaded Norway and many Swedish families (below) participated in the evacuation which temporarily resulted in an exodus of thousands from the larger Swedish cities.**

## Explosion in Norway

*Recorded by CBS*

LONDON, July 23—The German-controlled Norwegian radio reports "a tremendous explosion at Kelemark in Norway, caused when a dynamite dump blew up," the British radio said this morning.

"No explanation of the accident was offered," added the British broadcast.

## Nazis Lose Finns

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Dissolution of a battalion of Finnish volunteers who had served in the German Army was reported in diplomatic dispatches from Helsingfors today.

The battalion was formally disbanded at a ceremony in Hangoe on July 11, the reports said. Men fit for military service were transferred to the Finnish Army.

The action was interpreted in some quarters as indicating Finland's desire to disassociate itself from the German war effort, while remaining at war with the Soviet Union.

After the Soviet-Finnish winter war of 1940-41, more than 1,000 Finns volunteered for service in the German Army and were incorporated in an SS battalion.

Upon the expiration of the two-year contract last spring, the Germans tried to keep them under arms, reports said, but the volunteers returned to Finland, where the Government refused to let any rejoin the Germans.

## *Army Exchanges Now Fulfill Aims of the War Department*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CAMP BRECKINRIDGE, Kentucky—The story of the development of the Army's Post Exchange system reads something like the case history of rehabilitation of a problem child. Only recently have the post exchanges—those "general stores" for soldiers—really fulfilled aims of the War Department.

In Civil War days the first post exchanges made their appearance. The Army exercised little control over them. Civilian profiteers, or "sharks," opened and operated the exchanges, making huge profits.

Later the post exchanges became known as canteens, operated by companies of soldiers and owned by officers who had bought stock or pooled their interests. Retail prices were too high and the stock was too low. Similar conditions marred their existence through World War I, when transportation costs were blamed for prohibitive prices.

**New Regulations**

On July 1, 1943, the War Department came out with new regulations providing for a wholesale revision of the exchange setup. Since then the PX's [Army slang for post exchanges] have done all right by the soldiers.

The 14 post exchanges at Camp Breckinridge, under direction of Maj. Edward Hutchinson, are ideal examples of the improved service. During May an inspector from the Inspector General's Department at Washington toured Camp Breckinridge exchanges and pronounced them among the finest he had seen.

Major Hutchinson lays emphasis on the twofold purpose behind the modern PX's. The merchandising policy of the Army Exchange Service is to provide at the lowest possible prices all articles not supplied by the Government but which are ordinarily used, worn or consumed by enlisted and commissioned men and their dependents. Secondly, the stores are made attractive so that the soldier will enjoy spending his free time there and will not feel that he must leave camp to have recreation and entertainment.

**Profits Limited**

Net profits on all items are limited to a minimum of 5 per cent and to a maximum of 7½ per cent. Profits from merchandise sold are used for benefit of enlisted men in the camp or post at which the exchange is located. The dividends go into company funds to be spent for day rooms, athletic equipment, and in other promotion of general welfare.

It is the policy of the Army Exchange Service to hire entirely civilian personnel because the armed forces cannot spare men. However, soldiers who desire to do so sometimes work nights when it does not interfere with military training. Soldiers' wives are given preference when civilian personnel is hired.

Clothing shops and barber shops are located in the front portion of the PX's. Next are telephone booths where soldiers await connections on calls to the folks at home. Then there are departments for notions, candy, jewelry, sports goods, and various other articles. In the rear is the refreshment section of each PX, an unofficial clubroom.

The camp or post Commanding Officer controls the post exchange. Six or less officers forms an advisory board. A noncommissioned officers' committee also meets and makes suggestions for bettering the Exchange service, which operates overseas as well as in the United States under qualified merchandising experts.

The War Department has formed a purchasing division located in New York City for the PX's. Its function is to procure merchandise of good quality at lowest possible cost, with contracts drawn up between the manufacturers and the Army Exchange Service.

## British Crews To Man U. S. Liberty Ships

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The British, with a surplus of experienced seamen, and the United States, with a shortage of them, have decided to meet the problem by transferring American freighters to British registry.

American-built Liberty Ships thus transferred will be operated by British crews, under the Union Jack, but ownership will remain with the United States War Shipping Administration. Transfers are being made on a charter basis through the Lend-Lease Administration.

Lend-Lease estimated that about 200 Liberty Ships aggregating 2,000,000 deadweight tons had been transferred, and shifts are continuing on a regular but unspecified rate.

The shortage of seamen in this country was described as not general, but rather acute in some classifications. The British, as the long-time No. 1 seafaring nation, had many more trained seamen than the United States at the start of the war, and the rapid growth of the American merchant marine through new construction has skyrocketed the demand for skilled crews.

## *Friendly Ties Recalled By Border Fetes*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PACIFIC NORTHWEST — A group made up of nationals from both Canada and the United States were conferring recently when one of their number, in describing northern territory, mentioned the parallel 54-40. As he did, there was a chuckle and the chairman laughingly remarked, "Those were fighting words a century ago."

Those fighting words are changed to a smile but events which are connected with that boundary dispute of a century ago are being observed this year, one at Victoria, British Columbia, and the other at Champoeg [pronounced "Shampoegg" with accent on "po"], Oregon. Victoria celebrates its founding in 1843; Oregon celebrates much the same, the founding of its own self determination.

Both centennials were celebrated in the spring of this year. Both celebrations stem from such a vital part of continental history that, even in a war year, they are worth reviewing. Especially in the light of the present historic union of British Columbia with the states to the south in an economic pact known as the Pacific Northwest Trade Association.

What is today the prosperous Pacific Northwest came much nearer than most Americans realize to becoming a part of the British Empire. At the turn of the nineteenth century what are now Oregon and Washington were only a vague frontier to Congressmen in Washington, D. C. In 1818 an agreement was reached between Great Britain and the United States by which the dividing line between their properties in North America was to run along parallel 49 until it came to a point in the Rocky Mountains. Beyond that it was to be open territory for both countries. The 20 years that followed are still referred to here as "the years of joint occupation."

For more than a decade it looked very much as though the British were to have priority rights to the territory. Fort Vancouver on the Columbia, Hudson's Bay headquarters, with John McLaughlin as factor, was established like a baronial estate controlling the fur trade, the Indian population, and the Columbia River. It was all theirs until the American missionaries and settlers began to come into the Willamette Valley.

Strong as they were the Hudson's Bay was made up of traders serving an absentee owner; the Americans were settlers with their homes and families and roots in the soil. It was this latter circumstance that determined the vote at Champoeg, spring of 1843, when "We, the people of Oregon Territory," agreed on laws and regulations, "until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us."

## 'Crusade for New World Order' Plan Of Methodists Throughout the U. S.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—A "Crusade for a New World Order" to be held in 42,000 Methodist Churches throughout the country next January, has been outlined by the Methodist Council of Bishops which met here recently. The move, aimed at influencing development of Christian opinion for a just peace, and for a postwar world organized on a co-operative principle, is seen as another indication of the growing public appreciation of the need for an international approach in the solution of postwar problems. Action by this group is held especially significant in that the Methodist Church before Pearl Harbor was clearly inclined toward a pacifist-isolationist view.

The crusade, according to Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, of Boston, chairman of a special committee of the Council, will attempt "to arouse public opinion among Methodists to exert their influence with Congress and the President in planning for a Christian peace, and for world-wide reconstruction."

Speaking teams composed of bishops and leading ministers and laymen from all sections of the country will hold nearly 100 conferences on the crusade during the period from Jan. 9 to 30, it is pointed out.

The Council also set up a committee representing all interests of Methodism to make plans for reconstruction and rehabilitation in war-torn countries after the war, and for extension of the whole program of the denomination in this country.

**Unlike True Fishes**

Paddle fish and sturgeon do not have a bony skeleton like true fishes.

# Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

**Today's sales (est.) 1,000,000**
**Previous day's sales 822,460**
**1943 volume to date 188,345,510**
**1942 volume to date 56,872,361**

**Average Price of 60 Stocks**
*By the Associated Press*
**Thursday 52.6 Prev. Day 52.6**
**Month ago 50.9 Year ago 36.6**
**1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7**

| Stks./Divds (Dollars) | Sales (100s) | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abbott Lab 1.60a | 1 | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ | |
| Abbott Lab pf 4 | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | — ½ |
| Adams Exp (.15g) | 8 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Addressog-Mult 1 | 2 | 19¼ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Air Reduction 2a | 3 | 46⅝ | 46 | 46⅝ | + ⅝ |
| Ala & Vicks 6 | ↑ 21 | 76 | 75 | 75 | |
| Alaska Juneau | 7 | 6 | 5⅞ | 6 | |
| Allegheny Corp | 64 | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Allegheny pf xw | 43 | 28⅞ | 27 | 28⅞ | +2¼ |
| Allegheny pf 5.50 xw | 108 | 29¼ | 26⅞ | 29¼ | +2¼ |
| Allegheny pr pf | 26 | 44½ | 41½ | 44½ | +2½ |
| Allegh Ludl 5 .75g | 9 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | + ⅛ |
| Allen Indust 1a | 2 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | — ¼ |
| Al Chem & Dye (6) | 6 | 158 | 156 | 158 | +1½ |
| Allied Mills ½pg | 14 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Allied Strs .05g | 12 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Allied St pf (5) | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | +1½ |
| Allis-Ch Mfg ½pg | ↑ 9 | 40⅝ | 40¼ | 40¼ | — ¼ |
| Alpha P Cem ½g | 1 | 22⅞ | 22½ | 22⅞ | |
| Amal Leather 2c | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | — ⅛ |
| Amerada Pet (2) | 1 | 83¼ | 83 | 83 | —1 |
| Am Ag Chem 1.20 | 2 | 30¼ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| Am Airlines 1½a | 2 | 71¾ | 71¼ | 71¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Bank N .40g | 12 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| Am Bank N pf 5 | ↑ 50 | 60 | 60 | 60 | |
| Am Beech (1.4a) | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Am Brake Sh .65g | 7 | 39¼ | 38¾ | 39¼ | + ⅛ |
| Am Cable & Rad | 40 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Can (3) | 5 | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Am Car & Fdy 2g | 21 | 39¾ | 38¾ | 39¾ | + ½ |
| Am C&F pf 10½xg | 1 | 77 | 77 | 77 | + ½ |
| Am Ch&C pf 5 | ↑ 20 | 116½ | 116½ | 116½ | +1 |
| Am Chicle (4a) | ↑ 50 | 110¾ | 110½ | 110½ | |
| Am Cyn Sug ⅓g | 5 | 15⅜ | 15⅛ | 15½ | — ⅛ |
| Am Cyn 5 pf 6 | ↑ 10 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ | +1¼ |
| Am Distilleries | 9 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| Am Export L (1g) | 5 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 | + ⅛ |
| Am & For Power | 63 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 7 | +1 |
| Am&F P5&pf 2.85a | 2 | 74 | 73½ | 74 | |
| Am&FPS7pf 3.32½ | 1 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ | + ⅛ |
| Am & FP 2 pf | 43 | 24½ | 23¾ | 24 | + ⅛ |
| Am Haw 55 1½g | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | |
| Am Hide&Leath | 5 | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| Am Hide&L pf (3) | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| Am Home Pr 2.40 | 2 | 68½ | 68 | 68½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Ice | 9 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | — ⅛ |
| Am Internat ⅛g | 1 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Am Locomotive | 13 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Am Loco pf 5.75g | 4 | 106 | 105¾ | 106 | + ⅛ |
| Am M & F dy .40g | 6 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | + ¼ |
| Am Ma & Met ½pg | 1 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9⅝ | |
| Am Metal (1) | 2 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| Am Metal pf 6 | ↑ 30 | 120 | 120 | 120 | —1 |
| Am News 3.80 | ↑ 50 | 32⅞ | 32½ | 32⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Am Pow & Light | 25 | 3¾ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Am P & L $6 pf | ↑40 | 43¾ | 40¾ | 42¾ | +1¾ |
| Am P & Lt $5 pf | 97 | 40½ | 38 | 39⅞ | +1¾ |
| Am Rad&St S .30g | 21 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | |
| Am Rolling M .40g | 22 | 15¾ | 15⅜ | 15½ | — ¼ |
| Am S M pf 4½ | ↑870 | 69¼ | 68¾ | 69⅛ | + ⅞ |
| Am Safety Raz ½g | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | |
| Am Ship Bld 2g | ↑ 80 | 31⅞ | 31 | 31⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Am Smelt&R (2) | 15 | 43¾ | 43¼ | 43¾ | + ⅛ |
| Am Smelt pf 7 | ↑ 230 | 157 | 156½ | 157 | + ¼ |
| Am Snuff (1.80g) | 1 | 42 | 42 | 42 | |
| Am Sti Fdrs (1g) | 6 | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | + ⅛ |
| Am Stores (¾g) | 3 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ¼ |
| Am Sugar Ref 1½g | 4 | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¾ | |
| Am Sug pf (7) | 3 | 111¼ | 111½ | 111½ | |
| Am Sum Tob (1g) | 10 | 31⅜ | 29¼ | 31⅜ | +2⅜ |
| Am Tel & Tel (9) | 14 | 158 | 157¾ | 157¾ | + ¼ |
| Am Tobacco (3a) | 1 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ | July22 |
| Am Tobacco B (3a) | 7 | 63¼ | 63 | 63 | |
| Am Tob pf (6) | ↑140 | 146¾ | 146½ | 146¾ | + ¼ |
| Am Type Fdrs ½g | 5 | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ | — ⅛ |
| Am Viscose 1½g | 7 | 47⅛ | 47¼ | 47⅛ | |
| Am Water Works | 14 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | |
| Am Woolen | 3 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ⅛ |
| Am Wool pf (4x) | 6 | 79½ | 78⅞ | 79 | + ⅛ |
| Am Zinc L & S | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| Anaconda Cop 1½g | 43 | 18⅛ | 18 | 18 | |
| Anac W&C ½g | ↑260 | 29 | 28½ | 28¾ | + ¼ |
| Anchor Hock .30g | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| APW Paper | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | + ⅛ |
| Arch-Dan-M (1g) | 2 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ | |
| Armour Del pf cld | 1 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ | |
| Armour Ill | 36 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5¾ | + ⅛ |
| Armour Ill pr pf | 8 | 65 | 63¾ | 65 | +1½ |
| Armour Ill pf | ↑ 20 | 65 | 65 | 65 | |
| Armstrong Cork ½g | 3 | 37¾ | 37½ | 37¾ | — ¼ |
| Artloom Corp .30g | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | — ¼ |
| Artloom Cp pf 7 | ↑ 10 | 105 | 105 | 105 | +5 |
| Asso Dry Gds ½g | 6 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | 13⅞ | |
| Asso DG 1pf 6 | ↑ 20 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | — ½ |
| Asso DG 2pf 7 | ↑ 50 | 94¼ | 94 | 94 | |
| Associates Inv 1½ | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | |
| Assoc Inv pf 5 | ↑ 10 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | + ½ |
| Atch T&S F pf (5) | 1 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ | + ½ |
| Atch T & SF 4½pg | 5 | 66⅝ | 65⅝ | 66¼ | + ⅛ |
| Atl Coast L 1½g | 20 | 35 | 34¼ | 34¼ | — ¼ |
| Atl G & W I (3e) | 6 | 34¾ | 33 | 33 | —1¼ |
| Atl Refining (.50g) | 5 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ | |
| Atl Refing pf 4 | ↑ 80 | 111¾ | 111 | 111¾ | |
| Atlas Corp (¼g) | 9 | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| Atlas Pow 1½g | ↑ 40 | 68¼ | 67¾ | 68¼ | + ⅜ |
| Austin Nichols | 133 | 9 | 8 | 8¾ | + ⅞ |
| Aust N Pr A 2k | ↑500 | 84 | 81 | 81 | —1 |
| Aviation Cp (.10g) | 72 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| Bald Loco cl ¾g | 18 | 17⅜ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio | 48 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Balt & Ohio pf | 10 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Bangor&A pf 5k | ↑ 10 | 54 | 54 | 54 | + ½ |
| Bangor & Ar | 2 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ¼ |
| Barker Asphalt | 5 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ¼ |
| Barker Bros (¼g) | 10 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Barker pf 2¾ | ↑150 | 44 | 44 | 44 | + ½ |
| Barnsdall Oil .60 | 27 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| Bath Iron Wk (2g) | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | — ¼ |
| Bayuk Cigars 1½ | 3 | 28¼ | 28 | 28½ | + ½ |
| Beldng-Hem (.80) | 3 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅞ | |
| Bell Aircraft (1g) | 12 | 16 | 15½ | 16 | + ¼ |
| Bendix Aviat 2½g | 22 | 37⅝ | 37¼ | 37⅝ | + ½ |
| Best Foods (.80g) | 13 | 16¼ | 16 | 16 | |
| Beth Steel (3g) | 19 | 64½ | 63⅞ | 64½ | + ¼ |
| Bigelow-Sanf (1g) | 1 | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | — ¼ |
| Black&Decker 1.60 | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | |
| Blaw-Knox (.20g) | 5 | 10¾ | 10¼ | 10¼ | |
| Bliss & Laugh ½g | 1 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ¼ |
| Boeing Airpl (1g) | 18 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | + ⅛ |
| Bohn Al & Br (2) | 3 | 52¼ | 51¾ | 51¾ | — ¼ |
| Bon Ami B 2½ | ↑ 10 | 51 | 51 | 51 | |
| Bond Stores 1.60 | 1 | 28⅝ | 28¼ | 28½ | |
| Borden Co (.60g) | 5 | 28¼ | 28¼ | 28¼ | + ⅛ |
| Borg-Warner 1.60 | 18 | 36¼ | 35¾ | 35¾ | |
| Bower Roll Bear 1g | 3 | 37¼ | 37 | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| Brewing Corp (2) | 1 | 31½ | 31½ | 31½ | — ½ |
| Bridgeport Br ½g | 91 | 12⅛ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Briggs Mfg (2) | 3 | 29½ | 29¼ | 29⅞ | + ½ |
| Briggs & Strat (3) | 5 | 43 | 42¾ | 43 | + ½ |
| Bristol-Myers .90g | 1 | 43 | 43 | 43 | |
| Bklyn & Qu Trans | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| Bklyn-Man Transit | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Bklyn Un Gas ½g | 5 | 17¼ | 17 | 17 | — ¼ |
| Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 42¼ | 42¼ | 42⅞ | + ½ |
| Brunswick-Bal ½g | 10 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| Bucyrus-Erie ½g | 7 | 9¾ | 9¼ | 9¼ | + ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg | 15 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | + ⅛ |
| Budd Mfg pf | ↑ 20 | 109 | 108½ | 109 | +1 |
| Budd Wheel (¼g) | 5 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| Buffalo Forge .90g | 2 | 18¾ | 18½ | 18½ | — ¼ |
| Bullard Co (1g) | 9 | 22½ | 22 | 22 | |
| Bulova Watch (2) | 1 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | |
| Burlng Mills .70g | 2 | 30¼ | 30 | 30 | — ⅛ |
| Burr Add Mach .60 | 8 | 14½ | 14 | 14 | — ¼ |
| Bush Term pf 6 | ↑ 10 | 58 | 58 | 58 | |
| Bust TB pf1¾k | ↑ 40 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26½ | — ⅛ |
| Butler Bros .30g | 2 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| Butler Bros pf 1½ | 1 | 29 | 28¾ | 28 | + ⅛ |
| Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| Calif Pack (1½) | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | — ¼ |
| Calif P pf 2½g | ↑ 100 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ | — ½ |
| Calum & Hec .45g | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ¼ |
| Callahan Zinc Lead | 7 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| Campbell Wy ½g | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | + ⅜ |
| Can Dry G Ale .60 | 55 | 24⅞ | 23⅞ | 24⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Can Sou Ry 3 | ↑ 10 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | — ½ |
| Canadian Pacific | 21 | 10¾ | 10½ | 10¾ | + ⅛ |
| Capital Adm A | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | — ⅛ |
| Carc C & O (5) | ↑190 | 96 | 95¾ | 96 | + ⅜ |
| Carpenter Stl 1½g | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | |
| Case (JI) Co (3g) | 2 | 119¼ | 118½ | 119¼ | + ¾ |
| Case (JI)pf (7) | ↑150 | 142 | 142 | 142 | — ½ |
| Caterpil Tractor 2 | 13 | 53½ | 53 | 53¼ | |
| Celanese Corp (1g) | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | + ⅛ |
| Celanese 5 pf 5 | ↑ 50 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | |
| Celanese 7 pf 7 | ↑ 60 | 117 | 116¾ | 116¾ | — ¼ |
| Celanese pr pf 7 | ↑ 30 | 127¾ | 127 | 127¾ | + ⅜ |
| Celotex Corp (¼g) | ↑10 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Celotex pf1 new | ↑120 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ¼ |
| Cent Aguirre 1½ | 6 | 20¼ | 19¾ | 20¼ | + ¼ |
| Cent Foundry .10g | 27 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| Cent RR NJ | 2 | 14 | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| Cent V Sug 2½a | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | + ¼ |
| Cerro de Pas (4) | 2 | 38 | 37¾ | 37¾ | —1 |
| Certain-teed Prod | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| Cert-teed 6 pf | ↑ 70 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | + ¼ |
| Champ P&F pf6 | ↑ 6 | 107½ | 107 | 107½ | + ¼ |
| Chas & Ohio (3) | 55 | 50 | 49 | 49¾ | + ¼ |
| Chi & E Ill | 95 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Chi&E I A 1.50g | 22 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Chi Grt West | 5 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | |
| Chi Grt W pf 2¼k | 8 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| Chi Mail Order ½g | 32 | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| Chi Pneu Tool (5) | 1 | 20 | 19½ | 20 | |
| Chickasha Cot Oil 1 | 2 | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ | + ¼ |
| Childs Co | 4 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | |
| Chile Cp | 4 | 8½ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| Chile Copper (3) | 9 | 23½ | 23 | 23½ | + ⅜ |
| Chrysler Corp 1½g | 9 | 83¾ | 83 | 83¾ | + ⅛ |
| City Ice & F 1.20 | 7 | 15⅛ | 15 | 15⅛ | + ⅛ |
| City Stores | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| Clark Eq 1½g | ↑ 1 | 37¾ | 37¾ | 37¾ | — ¼ |
| Clev Grap Br (1g) | 3 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ | +1¼ |
| Clev G-B pf(5) | ↑ 10 | 106½ | 106½ | 106½ | + ½ |
| Climax Mol 1.20a | 8 | 42¾ | 42 | 42¾ | + ¼ |
| Clett Peabody 1g | 10 | 39¼ | 39¼ | 39¼ | — ½ |
| Coca-Cola (3) | 1 | 121 | 121 | 121 | |
| Coca-Cola A 3 | ↑ 20 | 64 | 63½ | 64 | + ½ |
| Colgate-Palm-P ½g | 6 | 22½ | 22¾ | 22⅝ | |
| Collins & Aik | 3 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | |
| Col & South | ↑ 80 | 11 | 11 | 11 | — ¼ |
| Col & Se 1pf | ↑ 80 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | — ⅛ |
| Col & Sou 2pf | ↑ 50 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | + ⅛ |
| Col Fuel & Ir ½g | 4 | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | |
| Col Br cast A .60g | 8 | 23⅝ | 23½ | 23⅞ | — ¼ |
| Col Br cast B .60g | 7 | 24 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | — ¼ |
| Colum Carbon (4) | 6 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | + ½ |
| Colum G & E | 92 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | + ⅛ |
| Col G&El 5pf 5 | ↑ 30 | 70 | 69¾ | 70 | +1¼ |
| Col G&E 6 pf 6 | 2 | 73¾ | 73½ | 73¾ | +1¼ |
| Comi Credit (3) | 8 | 41¾ | 41¼ | 41¼ | — ¼ |
| Comi Invest Tr (3) | 6 | 43⅞ | 43⅜ | 43⅞ | + ⅜ |
| Comi Solvents .50g | 17 | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | — ⅜ |
| Com'wlth & South | 53 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| Com & Sou pf (3x) | 4 | 67 | 66¾ | 67 | — ⅛ |
| Comwlth Ed 1.05g | 23 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | — ⅛ |
| Conde Nast (1½g) | 1 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Congoleum-Nairn 1 | 1 | 24¾ | 24¼ | 24¼ | — ⅛ |
| Consol Cig 7 | ↑ 30 | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | 111⅞ | |
| Con C pr pf 6½ | ↑ 80 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104¼ | — ¼ |
| Cons Coppermin | 9 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| Cons Edison 1.60 | 21 | 23½ | 23¼ | 23½ | |
| Cons Edison pf (5) | 8 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ | |
| Consol Film Ind | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| Cons Film I pf ⅛k | 2 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Laundries | 2 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| Consol RR Cuba pf | 4 | 14⅞ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¾ |
| Cons Vultee (1g) | 21 | 17⅛ | 17¼ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Cons Vultee pf 1¼ | 2 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| Consol'n Coal | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | + ⅛ |
| Consm P pf 4½ | ↑ 60 | 102¼ | 101¾ | 102 | — ⅛ |
| Container Corp ¾g | 1 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | |
| Cont Baking ½g | 42 | 10¼ | 9⅞ | 10 | + ⅛ |
| Cont Can (½g) | 15 | 34⅞ | 34⅜ | 34⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Dia Fib .45g | 2 | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Cont Ins (1.60a) | 5 | 49 | 48¾ | 49 | + ⅛ |
| Cont Motors .30g | 18 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | |
| Cont Oil Del (1) | 9 | 37 | 36 | 36 | — ⅜ |
| Cont Steel (½g) | 2 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | + ½ |
| Copperweld Stl .80 | 3 | 14⅜ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ⅛ |
| Corn Exch 2.40 | ↑ 10 | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | — ¼ |
| Corn Prod (2.60) | 6 | 59½ | 59⅜ | 59⅜ | |
| Corn Prod pf 7 | ↑ 70 | 181 | 180 | 181 | |
| Coty Inc (.15g) | 15 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | |
| Coty International | 6 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Crane Co (1e) | 12 | 20⅞ | 20¾ | 20¾ | — ⅛ |
| Crane Co pf 5 | ↑130 | 106 | 105⅞ | 106 | + ⅛ |
| Cream of Wh 1½g | 4 | 22 | 21¾ | 21¾ | — ⅜ |
| Crosley Corp ½g | 10 | 21¾ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅜ |
| Crown Zeller (1) | 12 | 15¾ | 15⅝ | 15⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Crown Zell pf 5 | ↑280 | 95½ | 95 | 95½ | + ⅛ |
| Crucible Stl (2e) | 11 | 37½ | 36¾ | 37 | — ¼ |
| Crucible Stl pf (5) | 2 | 82½ | 82⅜ | 82½ | + ⅛ |
| Cuba RR pf | ↑ 60 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | + ⅛ |
| Cuban-Am Sug ¾e | 5 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Cudahy Packing | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| Curtis Publishing | 21 | 6¼ | 6 | 6 | + ⅛ |
| Curt P pr pf 1½k | 2 | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Curtiss-Wright 1e | 19 | 8⅜ | 8 | 8 | — ⅛ |
| Curtiss-W A (1g) | 7 | 21⅞ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Cutler-Hammer ⅓e | 5 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | |
| Davison Chem (1g) | 4 | 16¾ | 16 | 16 | |
| Decca Records (1) | 2 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18½ | — ⅛ |
| Deere & Co 1.35e | 7 | 40¼ | 40 | 40 | — ¼ |
| Deere & Co pf 1.40 | 1 | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ | + ½ |
| Del & Hudson | 10 | 18¼ | 15 | 15¼ | + ¼ |
| Del Lack & West | 23 | 8⅝ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | |
| Del Edison .90g | 18 | 22 | 21⅞ | 22 | + ⅛ |
| Devoe&Ray A 1 | ↑1200 | 30 | 28¾ | 29¼ | — ¼ |
| Diam Match 1½ | 3 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | — ⅛ |
| Diam T Motor ½g | 32 | 15½ | 15 | 15 | + ⅜ |
| Dist Corp-S h2.22 | 5 | 31 | 30¼ | 31 | + ⅜ |
| Dist Corp-S pf(5) | 1 | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | 98⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Dixie Cup (¼g) | 1 | 15¾ | 15¼ | 15¼ | — ⅛ |
| Dixie C A 2½ | ↑220 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ | |
| Doehler Die C ¾g | 10 | 30¾ | 30 | 30¼ | — ⅛ |
| DomeMines h1.20g | 2 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | + ⅛ |
| Douglas Aircraft 5e | 18 | 66¾ | 64¾ | 66¼ | +2 |
| Dresser Mfg 1g | 10 | 32 | 31¾ | 32 | + ⅛ |
| Dunhill Int | 5 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| du Pont deN (2g) | 6 | 153 | 153 | 153 | + ½ |
| du Pont pf (4½) | 2 | 127¼ | 126¾ | 127¼ | + ⅛ |
| Eastern Air L | 3 | 40¼ | 39½ | 40¼ | — ⅛ |
| Eastman Kodak 5 | 3 | 167¼ | 166 | 166 | —1¾ |
| Eaton Mfg (3) | 6 | 43¾ | 43½ | 43¾ | — ⅛ |
| Edis Bros Strs .80 | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | + ⅛ |
| El & Mus Ind .06g | 3 | 8¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| El Auto-Lite 1g | 7 | 38½ | 38¼ | 38½ | — ⅛ |
| Elec Boat (½g) | 7 | 11⅞ | 11¾ | 11⅞ | |
| El Power &)Lt | 262 | 6¼ | 5⅞ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| El Pr&Lt $6 pf | 20 | 74 | 70 | 73¼ | +3¼ |
| El P&Lt $7 pf | 30 | 79½ | 76 | 78 | +2¼ |
| El Storage Bat (2) | 2 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ | + ½ |
| El Paso N G 2.40 | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| Endicott-John (3) | 1 | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ | — ½ |
| Endicott-J pf 5 | ↑ 10 | 115 | 115 | 115 | |
| Eng Pub Service | 15 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| Eng PS $5 pf 5 | ↑100 | 81 | 81 | 81 | + ½ |
| EngPS$5½pf5½pf | 10 | 84½ | 84½ | 84¼ | |
| Eng PS $6 pf 6 | ↑ 10 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ | + ¼ |
| Equit Off Bldg | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| Erie RR (½g) | 12 | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Erie RR pf A (5) | 6 | 52¼ | 51¾ | 52¼ | + ½ |
| Erie RR pf A (5) | 121 | 14⅜ | 13½ | 14⅜ | + ⅜ |
| Eureka Vac Cl ¼g | 2 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| Evans Products | 6 | 12¾ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Fairbanks Morse 1 | 6 | 38½ | 38 | 38 | — ¾ |
| Fajardo Sugar (2) | 20 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25½ | |
| Fed'l&Traction¼g | 3 | 18¼ | 18 | 18 | |
| Fed L&T pf (6) | ↑ 30 | 105 | 105 | 105 | +1 |
| Fed M&Smelt 2g | 2 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | + ⅛ |
| Fed M Truck .20g | 6 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| Fed D S pf 4½ | ↑ 20 | 95¼ | 95¼ | 95¼ | +1¼ |
| Ferro Enam ¼g | 4 | 18⅝ | 18 | 18⅜ | + ⅛ |
| Fid P Fire 1.60a | 3 | 49 | 48½ | 49 | + ⅛ |
| First T&R 1½g | pd | 42½ | 42¼ | 42½ | + ⅛ |
| Flintkote ⅓g | 9 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| Flintkote pf4½ | ↑ 20 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ | — ¼ |
| Follansbee Stl | 4 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Food Mach .70g | 3 | 48 | 48 | 48 | + ⅛ |
| Foster Wheeler | 3 | 17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| Fost Wh pf 1½ | ↑ 30 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| Francisco Sugar | 5 | 11⅛ | 11¼ | 11⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Freeport Sulph (2) | 1 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | + ¼ |
| Fruehauf Tra 1.40 | 2 | 29½ | 29 | 29 | — ¼ |
| Fruehauf T pf 5 | ↑ 40 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ | + ¼ |
| Gamewell Co 1½g | 50 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | + ⅛ |
| Gar Wood Ind .35g | 6 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gaylord Cont ⅛a | 3 | 14 | 14 | 14 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Am Inv .40e | 2 | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Am Trans 1g | 4 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | — ¼ |
| Gen Baking .45g | 15 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Baking pf 8 | ↑ 40 | 143½ | 143 | 143½ | + ½ |
| Gen Bronze .30g | 3 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Cable | 3 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Cb pf 5¼k | ↑ 40 | 96 | 95¾ | 95¾ | — ¼ |
| Gen Cigar 1 | 4 | 29½ | 29 | 29¼ | — ⅜ |
| Gen Cigar pf 7 | ↑ 2 | 140 | 140 | 140 | + ½ |
| Gen Elec (1.40) | 35 | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38⅜ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Foods 1.20g | ↑10 | 42¾ | 42 | 42 | — ⅜ |
| Gen Fds pf4½ | ↑ 90 | 116 | 115½ | 116 | |
| Gen G & El A | 16 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| Gen G&El cv pf | ↑ 20 | 98 | 98 | 98 | —1 |
| Gen Mills (4) | 6 | 68 | 67½ | 68 | + ½ |
| Gen Mills 5 pf5 | ↑ 10 | 137 | 137 | 137 | +1 |
| Gen Motors (1g) | 30 | 55 | 54¾ | 55 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Out Advert | 81 | 6¼ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Prec Eq ½g | 2 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | + ⅜ |
| Gen Out Ad A | 7 | 36 | 32¼ | 36 | +4½ |
| Gen Print Ink .20g | 1 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | + ⅛ |
| Gen Pub Service | 1 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | + ⅛ |
| Gen Realt&Util | 9 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | — ⅛ |
| Gen Refract .60g | 1 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¼ | — ¼ |
| Gen Shoe ¼g | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| Gen S C pf 4½k | ↑230 | 87 | 86 | 87 | +1 |
| Gen Tel (1.60) | 4 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | — ¼ |
| Gen Time Inst | 1 | 21 | 20⅞ | 21 | |
| Gen T & Rub ¼g | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | — ¼ |
| Gillette Saf R ¼g | 6 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| Gimbel Bros .30g | 13 | 12½ | 12½ | 12¾ | |
| Glidden Co (.60g) | 7 | 21¾ | 21 | 21 | — ⅝ |
| Gobel (Adolf) | 21 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| Goodrich (BF) 1½g | 4 | 42¼ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | |
| Goodrich pf (5) | 2 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ | |
| Goodyear Tire 1½g | 5 | 41¼ | 41 | 41 | — ¼ |
| Goodyear T&R pf 5 | 2 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ | |
| Gotham Hosiery (1a) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| Graham-Paige Mot | 20 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| Granby Con M .60 | 6 | 9¾ | 9½ | 9⅝ | — ⅛ |
| Grand Union | 3 | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | + ¼ |
| Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | |
| Gt Nor Ry pf 3g | 26 | 31⅞ | 31¼ | 31½ | + ⅜ |
| Gt West Sug 1½pg | 13 | 25⅞ | 25⅜ | 25¾ | — ⅛ |
| Green (H L) (2a) | 11 | 49½ | 49 | 49½ | + ½ |
| Greyhound Corp (1) | 5 | 19⅜ | 19¼ | 19¼ | + ⅛ |
| Greyhound pf (.55) | 2 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| Grum Air Ea 1g | 2 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Guantan Sugar | 11 | 8¾ | 8½ | 8¾ | |
| Gulf Mob & Ohio | 4 | 39½ | 38¾ | 39½ | + ⅜ |
| Hall Print. (1) | 2 | 18½ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | |
| Harb-Walker ½pg | 3 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ⅜ |
| Hat Co Am A ⅝g | 2 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| Hayes Indust .25g | 4 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ | |
| Hayes Mfg | 1 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | |
| Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 | ↑250 | 110¼ | 109¾ | 110¼ | + ⅜ |
| Helme (GW) 3½g | 2 | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ | |
| Hercules Motor 1 | 5 | 16⅛ | 16½ | 16½ | |
| Hollander&Son ⅝g | 

# News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

## New York Curb

**Closing Prices**

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Aero Sup B (.20g) | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 200 | Ainsworth (.40g) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 1,000 | Air Exp war | 1-33 | 1-33 | 1-33 |
| 1,100 | Aire Assess (.10g) | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 10 | Air Prod 6% pf (6) | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 150 | Allied Prod (3) | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 300 | Alum Ltd (.80g) | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 100 | Alum Co Am (2g) | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 470 | AlumCo Am pf (6) | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 400 | Am Beverage | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 | Am Book (.40g) | 31¾ | 31¾ | 31¾ |
| 200 | Am Box Board (1.40) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 100 | Am Cen Mfg (.50g) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 100 | Am C P&L A (.40g) | 40½ | 40 | 40½ |
| 1,800 | Am Cit P&L B | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 200 | Am Cyan B (.60) | 45 | 44¾ | 45 |
| 400 | Am&ForP war | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 100 | Am For&Hoe (.50g) | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 3,700 | Am Gas&E (1.60) | 28½ | 28 | 28½ |
| 175 | AmGas &3½spf (2½) | 40½ | 40¾ | 40½ |
| 200 | Am Laun Mch (1g) | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 400 | Am Light&T (1.20) | 18¾ | 18½ | 18¾ |
| 10 | Am Mfg pf (5) | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 3,800 | Am Maracaibo | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 400 | Am Republics (.10g) | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1,700 | Am Superpow | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 100 | Am Superpow pf | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| 100 | Am Thread pf (¾) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 200 | Am Writ Pap | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 100 | Anch Post F (.15g) | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 200 | Asg-Wupp | 9 | 8½ | 9 |
| 100 | Apex Elec Mfg | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 20 | Appal E Pow pf | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 200 | Ark Nat Gas | 5½ | 5 | 5 |
| 200 | Ark Nat Gas A | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 200 | Ark N Gas pf | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 100 | Aro Equip | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 100 | Art Met Wks | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 100 | Ashland Oil&R | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 200 | Atlantic C Fish (½g) | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 100 | Atl Rayon (½g) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 200 | Atlas Corn war | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 200 | Atlas D Forge (½g) | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 450 | Atlas Ply (.50g) | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 100 | Auto V Mach (¼g) | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 700 | Aythsire P Coll | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 300 | Babcock & Wil | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 700 | Baldwin Loco war | 5¾ | 5½ | 5¾ |
| 300 | Barium Stk 8% | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 100 | Basic Refract (.50g) | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 9,100 | Beech Irc (1e) | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 700 | Berk & Gay Furn | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 100 | Blauner's (.40g) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 200 | Blue Ridge (.75) | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 1,100 | Blue Ridge | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 100 | Blue Rid cv pf (5d) | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 100 | Blumenthal (.80) | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1,300 | Bohack H C Inc (.50g) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 800 | Manati Sug war | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 10 | Mang Stra pf (.12½k) | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 100 | Massey-Harris | 8¾ | 8 | 8¾ |
| 200 | McCord Rad B | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 400 | McWill Dredg (½g) | 13 | 12¾ | 13 |
| 30 | Mead John (3a) | 148 | 148 | 148 |
| 200 | Memph N Gas (.10g) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | Mesabi Iron | 9½ | 9 | 9 |
| 600 | Mich Bumper | 11 | 10¾ | 11 |
| 200 | Michigan Sug | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Mich Sug pf (.30k) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 300 | Mid St P P vtc | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 800 | MidWestCorp (.20g) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 100 | Midwest Oil (¾) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 25 | Minn Min&M (1.20) | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 100 | Mock J Voeh (½g) | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 3,600 | Molybdenum (½g) | 13¾ | 12 | 13¾ |
| 1,100 | Monogram Pict | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 200 | MonroeLoanA (.20) | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 700 | Mt City Cop (.15g) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 200 | Mount Prod (½) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 3,800 | Nat Bellas Hess | 2 | 1¾ | 2 |
| 100 | Nat City Lines (3) | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ |
| 900 | Nat Cont (1) | 14 | 13¾ | 14 |
| 1,100 | Nat Fuel G (1) | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 300 | Nat Rub Mch (½g) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 400 | Nat Un Rad | 4 | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 800 | Navarro Oil (.45g) | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ |
| 10 | Nebr Pow pf (7) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 25 | New Eng Pow Asso | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 775 | N E P A 6 pf (3k) | 53 | 52 | 53 |
| 100 | NJ Zinc (1½g) | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 10 | NY P&L 7 pf (7) | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 3,000 | Niag Hud Pow | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 300 | Niag Hud pf | 80 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 300 | Niag Hud B war | 5-32 | 5-32 | 5-32 |
| 200 | Niles-Bem-P (1g) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 400 | Nip'sing Mns (h.10c) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 50 | Nor Am L & P pf | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 300 | Nor Cen Tex (.1e) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 20 | N Ind PS 6 pf (6) | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1,300 | Nor Sta Pw A | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 100 | Ohio Brass B (.70g) | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 30 | Ohio Ed pf (6) | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 50 | Okla Nat Gas pf (3) | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| 20 | OklaNG cvpf (5½) | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 200 | Omar Inc (.30g) | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 300 | Pac G&E 6 pf (1½e) | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 300 | PacG&ES½pf(1¾e) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 2,100 | Panepec Oil Van | 8½ | 8¾ | 8½ |
| 200 | PeknsrgRAR (½g) | 19½ | 19 | 19½ |
| 800 | Pennsroad (½g) | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 30 | Pa P&L $7 pf (7) | 100 | 99½ | 99½ |
| 200 | Pharis T&R (.30e) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |

Quotations to 2:35 p. m.

| Sales | Stock and Div. | High | Low | 2:35 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 110 | Koppers Co pf (6) | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 10 | Kresge D strs pf | 89 | 89 | 89 |
| 900 | Krueger Brew (.35½g) | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 50 | Lack RR-NJ | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 300 | Lake Shore M (h.80) | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 200 | Lefcourt Real | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 9,100 | Lehigh C&N (.40g) | 8 | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 1,800 | Leonard Oil Dev | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 1,400 | Lone Star Gas (.20g) | 9 | 8¾ | 9 |
| 100 | Long Is Lig | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 50 | Long Is L pf | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 825 | Long Is L pf B | 47 | 46 | 47 |
| 1,300 | Lone L&E (.30g) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 800 | Manati Sug war | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 10 | Mang Stra pf (2½k) | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 100 | Massey-Harris | 8¾ | 8 | 8¾ |
| 200 | McCord Rad B | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 400 | McWill Dredg (½g) | 13 | 12¾ | 13 |
| 30 | Mead John (3a) | 148 | 148 | 148 |
| 200 | Memph N Gas (.10g) | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 100 | Mesabi Iron | 9½ | 9 | 9 |
| 600 | Mich Bumper | 11 | 10¾ | 11 |
| 200 | Michigan Sug | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 100 | Mich Sug pf (.30k) | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 300 | Mid St P P vtc | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 800 | MidWestCorp (.20g) | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 100 | Midwest Oil (¾) | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| 25 | Minn Min&M (1.20) | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 100 | Mock J Voeh (½g) | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 3,600 | Molybdenum (½g) | 13¾ | 12 | 13¾ |
| 1,100 | Monogram Pict | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 200 | MonroeLoanA (.20) | 1¾ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 700 | Mt City Cop (.15g) | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 200 | Mount Prod (½) | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 3,800 | Nat Bellas Hess | 2 | 1¾ | 2 |
| 100 | Nat City Lines (3) | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ |
| 900 | Nat Cont (1) | 14 | 13¾ | 14 |
| 1,100 | Nat Fuel G (1) | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 300 | Nat Rub Mch (½g) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 400 | Nat Un Rad | 4 | 3½ | 3¾ |
| 800 | Navarro Oil (.45g) | 20¾ | 20½ | 20¾ |
| 10 | Nebr Pow pf (7) | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 25 | New Eng Pow Asso | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 775 | N E P A 6 pf (3k) | 53 | 52 | 53 |
| 100 | NJ Zinc (1½g) | 68¼ | 68¼ | 68¼ |
| 10 | NY P&L 7 pf (7) | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 3,000 | Niag Hud Pow | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 300 | Niag Hud pf | 80 | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 300 | Niag Hud B war | 5-32 | 5-32 | 5-32 |
| 200 | Niles-Bem-P (1g) | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 400 | Nip'sing Mns (h.10c) | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 50 | Nor Am L & P pf | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| 300 | Nor Cen Tex (.1e) | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 20 | N Ind PS 6 pf (6) | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1,300 | Nor Sta Pw A | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 100 | Ohio Brass B (.70g) | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 30 | Ohio Ed pf (6) | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 50 | Okla Nat Gas pf (3) | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ |
| 20 | OklaNG cvpf (5½) | 115¾ | 115¾ | 115¾ |
| 200 | Omar Inc (.30g) | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 300 | Pac G&E 6 pf (1½e) | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 300 | PacG&ES½pf(1¾e) | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 2,100 | Panepec Oil Van | 8½ | 8¾ | 8½ |
| 200 | PeknsrgRAR (½g) | 19½ | 19 | 19½ |
| 800 | Pennsroad (½g) | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ |
| 30 | Pa P&L $7 pf (7) | 100 | 99½ | 99½ |
| 200 | Pharis T&R (.30e) | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |

## N. Y. Curb Bonds

**Quotations to 2:40 p. m.**

**Domestic Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:40 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Am G & E 23⁄4s 50 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 15 | Am P & L 4s 2016 | 105½ | 105¼ | 105½ |
| 1 | Am Writ Pap 5½s 61 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 3 | As Elec 4½s 53 | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 48 | As G&E 5s 50 | 22½ | 22½ | 22¾ |
| 5 | As G&E 5s 68 | 22 | 21¾ | 22¼ |
| 1 | As G&E 4½s49 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 1 | As T&T 5½s 55 A | 83¼ | 83¼ | 83¼ |
| 10 | Baldw L 6s 50 | 111¼ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 10 | Bell T Can 5s 57 B | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 2 | Boston Ed 2¾s 70 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 7 | Can Nor P 5s 53 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 19 | Can St El 5½s 54 | 43¾ | 43 | 43 |
| 5 | Can St El 5s 48 | 43½ | 43¼ | 43½ |
| 19 | Chi Ry 5s 27 ct | 58¾ | 57½ | 58¾ |
| 2 | Cities Ser 5s 57 B | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 2 | Cities Ser 5s 58 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 41 | Cities Ser 5s 50 | 97½ | 97¼ | 97½ |
| 7 | Cit S Pow 5½s 52 | 96¾ | 96½ | 96¾ |
| 15 | Cons G&E 5s 58 A | 97¾ | 97¼ | 97¾ |
| 2 | Cudahy Pack 3¾s 55 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 14 | East G&F 4s 56 A | 88¾ | 88 | 88 |
| 5 | Elec P&L 5s 2030 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 11 | Empire Dis E 5s 52 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 2 | Fla P&L 5s 54 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 4 | Gatineau Pow 3¾s 69 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 19 | Glen Ald Coal 4s 65 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 |
| 29 | Green Mt Pow 3¾s 68 | 102 | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 11 | Ill Pow&L 5s 56 C | 106 | 106¾ | 106 |
| 3 | Ill Pow&L 5s 53 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 9 | Ind Svs 5s 50 | 87¼ | 86¾ | 87 |
| 14 | Int P Sec 7s 57 F | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 2 | Int P Sec 7s 52 F | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ |
| 2 | Int P Sec 6½s 55C | 29½ | 29 | 29½ |
| 10 | Intara Pow 6s 52 | 32 | 31¾ | 32 |
| 24 | Intara Pow 5s 57 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ |
| 1 | McCord 6s 48 ct | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| | Midland Val 5s 43 | 89½ | 89½ | 89½ |
| 3 | Milw G Lt 4½s 67 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 2 | Minn P & L 5s 55 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 9 | Miss Riv P 5s 52 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 1 | Nevada Cal E 5s 56 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 | N Eng G&E 5s 50 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 1 | N Eng G&E 5s 48 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 | N Eng G&E 5s 47 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 1 | N Eng Pow 5½s 54 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 | N Eng Pow 5s 48 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 3 | N Eng Pow Co 3¼s 61 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 5 | Ogden Gas 5s 45 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 5 | Pa Pen Co P 4½s 77 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 4 | Phila El P 5½s 72 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 9 | Pub Sv Colo 4s 49 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 1 | Scullin El 3s 51 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 1 | Shaw W&P 4½s67A | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 8 | So Cal Ed 3s 65 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 | So Count Gas 3s 71 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 8 | So'ws P&L 6s2023A | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 10 | Spalding 5s 60 | 75½ | 75 | 75½ |
| 12 | Stand G&E 6s 51 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82½ |
| 15 | Stand G&E 6s 57 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| 10 | Stand G&E 6s 66 | 82¼ | 82¼ | 82¼ |
| 2 | Tex El S 5s '60 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 | Tide Wat P 5s '79 A | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 | Twin CRT 5½s '52A | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 15 | Unit Lt&Ry 6½s '52 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 3 | Utah P&L 6s 2022A | 106 | 105½ | 105½ |
| 10 | Guan & Wes R 6s '58 | 61½ | 61½ | 61½ |
| 2 | Rio de Jan 6½s '50 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ |
| 1 | Russian 6½s 1919 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 39 | Russ 5½s 1921 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (k) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

## Boeing Aircraft to Set Up Plants in Washington

SEATTLE (AP)—Boeing Aircraft Company announced it probably would soon establish eight or nine branch plants in western Washington in efforts to solve the manpower shortage by "taking work to the people."

The company, needing 9,000 additional workers, is considering a plan to increase production at its Seattle plants by establishing two 10-hour shifts a day.

## Boston Stocks

**July 23**

| Div. in $ | | High | Low | Last | Prev. close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| .15a | Alles & Fisher | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| .30a | Bird & Son, Inc | 13 | 12¾ | 13 | 12¾ |
| 4.50a | Bos & Albany | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ | 102 |
| 2.00 | Bos Edison | 34½ | 33¾ | 34 | 34 |
| ... | Bos & Me pr pf | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | 27¾ |
| ... | Bos & Me A pf | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 8½ |
| ... | Bos & Me st Apf | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6½ |
| ... | Bos & Prov | 33½ | 33 | 33½ | 33½ |
| 6.00 | Conn & P RR pf | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ | 86 |
| .30a | Copper Range | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 2.25a | East Gas & F pf | 36 | 36 | 36 | 35½ |
| 4.50 | E Gas & F pr pf | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| ... | East Mass StRy | 9½ | 9 | 9½ | 8¾ |
| .50a | Eastern SS | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 1.00 | Employers Grp | 34½ | 34½ | 34½ | 33½ |
| ... | Hath Bak B | 80c | 80c | 80c | 90c |
| .30a | Lamson | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 5 |
| ... | Main Cent | 5¼ | 4¾ | 5¼ | 4½ |
| ... | Maine Cent pf | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| .35a | Narr Rac Asso | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ |
| 2.25a | N E Tel & Tel | 103¾ | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| ... | North Butte | 5½c | 5½c | 5½c | 5½c |
| ... | Old Colony RR | 40c | 40c | 40c | 35c |
| .60 | Shawmut Asso | 14 | 14 | 14 | 13½ |
| 3.00 | Un Twist Drill | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32 |
| 2.50 | Unit Shoe M | 71½ | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 1.50 | Unit Shoe M pf | 45¼ | 45 | 45 | 45¼ |
| | Utah M & T | 33 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| | Utah M & T | 33c | 32c | 33c | 33c |

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1943, no regular rate. b Including extras. e Paid 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1942, no regular rate.

## Cement Firms Charged With Unfair Methods

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) announced yesterday that it had ordered the Cement Institute and 75 member companies to "cease and desist" from certain price tactics which, the commission alleged, constitute unfair methods of competition.

The members named produce and distribute more than three-fourths of the Portland Cement in the United States, FTC said.

Much of the announcement was devoted to the multiple basing-point delivered price system, by which the retail price represents a fixed base price plus the cost of shipping by rail from mill to consumer. When the delivery point is such that the formula would result in a lower delivered price from another mill, FTC said, the selling mill meets the lower price by absorbing whatever part of the rail charge is necessary.

**Records Cited**

"The records of co-operative activity among cement producers show that the cement industry has evidenced a strong aversion to free competition," the commission said, "and that its members have, by understandings and agreements, developed and maintained substantial uniformity of action among themselves with respect to practically every marketing procedure which involves price or other competition.

"Long pursued restraints of competition have contributed to, if not created, the belief now generally held by the respondents that free and open competition is impracticable for the cement industry and have fostered among the respondents a philosophy of seeking not to exceed others in quality or price or in affording terms of sale that would be more attractive to purchasers."

S. W. Storey, president of the Cement Institute, declared that the order "threatens complete disruption of the delivered price method of marketing employed by practically all industries in direct response to consumer demand."

In a statement replying to FTC's allegations, Mr. Storey said the institute took the position that "this is merely a new attack by government bureaus seeking to bring up questions that already have been settled by Congress and at least once by the Supreme Court of the United States."

He said that FTC for more than 25 years has urged that the multiple basing-point method of marketing should be declared illegal but that Congress had "consistently refused."

"Fundamentally," Mr. Storey added, "this order involves one basic issue: Can the FTC usurp the functions of Congress and by administrative fiat prohibit methods of marketing which involve selling at delivered prices?"

**Order Outlined**

The FTC ordered the respondents to "cease and desist" from such alleged practices as:

Using the multiple basing-point delivered-price formula; refusing to sell cement at the mill at the base price; refusing to allow purchasers to provide transportation;

Quoting, as f. o. b. mill prices, figures which, the commission said, actually represent a delivered price minus shipping charges from some mill other than the actual shipping point;

Selling at prices which are calculated by using the charges of a common carrier higher than those of a lower-priced carrier actually used;

Selling cement to the Government or its agents on terms which deprive the Government of the benefits of land-grant or other special common-carrier rates;

Exchanging information concerning common-carrier charges for cement to be used in determining cement prices;

"Controlling or attempting to control the destination or use of cement after the acquisition of title thereto by the purchaser;"

Classifying customers and determining projects for which sales of cement will be made;

Threatening to discontinue sales to customers who deal in imported cement and "maintaining any form of espionage for the purpose of determining whether or not their customers purchase or deal in imported cement;"

Discriminating in price between customers.

The FTC closed its case as to the Castalia Portland Cement Company, Pittsburgh, but without prejudice to reopening the case if it later saw fit.

## Detroit Department Store Hearing Called by SEC

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — The Securities and Exchange Commission has instituted proceedings against Crowley, Milner & Co., Detroit department store, to determine whether two registration statements should be permitted to become effective. A hearing will be held Aug 2.

The statements relate to proposed offerings of certificates of deposit for $996,500 of 5½ per cent sinking fund debentures due 1946; $996,500 of 5½ per cent sinking fund debentures extended to 1952; and $1,245,600 of 4 per cent debentures due 1962.

The Commission said it has "reasonable cause to believe that the registration statement . . . as amended includes untrue statements of material facts and omits to state material facts required . . . and material facts necessary to make the statements therein not misleading."

## Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

**Industrial Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Aetna-Standard Engineering | 6½ | 7½ |
| American Barge Line Co | 8½ | 9½ |
| American Hardware Co | 21½ | 23½ |
| American Manufacturing | 37½ | 40¾ |
| American Manufac 5 pf | 87½ | ... |
| American Wringer Co | 5 | 6½ |
| †Amoskeag Company | 33¼ | ... |
| †Amoskeag Company pf | 73¼ | ... |
| Appleton Company | 34½ | 37½ |
| Applied Arts Corp | 2½ | 3½ |
| Arlington Mills | 52 | 54½ |
| Atlas Plywood Corp pf | 98½ | 98½ |
| Automobile Banking Corp A | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| Aptomobile Banking $1.50 pf | 15½ | 17 |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co | 23½ | 25½ |
| Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf | 108½ | ... |
| Berkshire Fine Spinning | 14½ | 15½ |
| Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf | 66 | ... |
| Bird & Son Inc 5 pf | 99 | ... |
| Boston Wharf Company | 19½ | 21½ |
| Boston Woven Hose & Rubber | 40½ | 42½ |
| Brown Co | 1.90 | 2.20 |
| Brown Co pf | 32¼ | 35¼ |
| Campbell A S Co Inc | 5½ | 6½ |
| Central Railway Signal A | 39¼ | ... |
| Chapman Valve Manufac | 31¼ | 34 |
| Collyer Insulated Wire Co | 15¼ | 16½ |
| Coos Boy Lumber Co | 37½ | 40½ |
| Cornel Dubilier | 16¼ | 17½ |
| Crowell-Collier Pub Co | 29 | 30¼ |
| Dewey & Almy Chemical Co | 25½ | 27½ |
| Domestic Finance Corp pf | 72½ | 75½ |
| Draper Corporation | 16¾ | 17¾ |
| Dwight Manufacturing Co | 5¼ | 6¼ |
| Eastern Corporation | 11 | 12¾ |
| Eastern Corporation pf | 11 | 12¾ |
| Elston Co | 11 | 12 |
| Family Loan Society Inc | 23½ | 24½ |
| Family Loan Society pf A | 23½ | 24½ |
| Food Fair Stores Inc | 43¼ | 46¼ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 18½ | 19¾ |
| General Fire Extinguisher | 21 | 23½ |
| General Machinery | 8½ | 9¼ |
| Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool | 11 | 12½ |
| Goodall Worsted Company | 37½ | 40½ |
| Graton & Knight Co | 14 | 15 |
| Graton & Knight Co 7 pf | 90½ | 94½ |
| Graton & Knight Co pr pf | 18½ | 19½ |
| Great Northern Paper Co | 33¾ | 35¾ |
| Greenfield Tap & Die 8s pf | ... | ... |
| Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf | 18 | ... |
| Harrington & Richardson | 5 | 6 |
| Haskelite Mfg Co | 11½ | 12½ |
| Harwood-Wakefield Co | 11½ | 12½ |
| Harwood-Wakefield Co of B | 11½ | 12½ |
| Hillman-Davis Chemical Co | 11½ | 12½ |
| Hillman-Davis Chemical Co pf | 11½ | 12½ |
| Hooker Electro Chem | 37 | ... |
| International Machine Tool | 6½ | 7½ |
| Keith George E Co | 5 | ... |
| Kendall Company | 15½ | 16½ |
| Kennedy's Inc pf | 17½ | 18½ |
| Landers Frary & Clark | 34 | 36 |
| Lincoln Stores Inc | 89½ | 91½ |
| Lincoln Stores 7 | 100 | ... |
| Ling-Bell Lumber Co | 63½ | 68½ |
| Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co | 104 | 108 |
| Marathon Paper Mills | 40½ | 43½ |
| Marlin-Rockwell Corp | 58½ | 62 |
| Merck & Co | 41¼ | 43½ |
| Merck & Co 4½ pf | 113 | 117 |
| Merrimack Manufacturing | 39½ | 43¾ |
| Merrimack Manufacturing pf | 62½ | ... |
| †Metal & Thermit Corp | 30½ | 33½ |
| Millers Falls Company | 9 | 10½ |
| Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line | 18½ | 20¾ |
| Nashawena Mills | 60½ | ... |
| Nashua Gummed & C Paper | 34¾ | 37¾ |
| Nashua Manufacturing Co | 70¼ | 74 |
| Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf | 25½ | 27¼ |
| Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf | 41½ | 43½ |
| National Chemical & Mfg | 10¼ | 12½ |
| National Shirt Shops | 62¾ | 66¼ |
| Naumkeag Steam Cotton | 42¾ | ... |
| Newmarket Manufac Co | 32¾ | 35¼ |
| Nicholson File Company | 31½ | 35 |
| Nonquitt Mills | 8½ | 10 |
| Ohio Finance | 38¾ | 41¾ |
| Pahlandin Eastern Pipe Line | 13½ | 14½ |
| Parker Appliance | 112 | 116½ |
| Plymouth Cordage Company | 55½ | ... |
| Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W | 85¾ | ... |
| Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf | 3¾ | 4½ |
| Remington Arms Co Inc | 28¼ | 30¼ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc | 28½ | 30½ |
| Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf | 51¾ | ... |
| Sagamore Manufacturing Co | 35 | 37¾ |
| Sanford Mills | 29¼ | 31¾ |
| Submarine Signal Co | 5¾ | 6½ |
| Tampax Inc | 3 | 3½ |
| Triumph Explosive Inc | 15½ | 16¾ |
| United Elastic Corp | 58¾ | 60½ |
| U S Envelope Company | 114½ | 119½ |
| U S Envelope Co 7 pf | ... | ... |
| Waltham Watch Co 6 pf | 45¾ | ... |
| Waltham W Watch Co 7 pf | 99½ | ... |
| Wamsutta Mills Inc | 28 | 30½ |
| Warner & Swasey Co | 8½ | 10 |
| Warren Brass Class B | 38¾ | 41¼ |
| Warren Bros Class B | 9¾ | 10¾ |
| West Point Manufacturing | 46¼ | 49 |
| Wickwire Spencer Steel | 13¾ | 14½ |

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

**Public Utility Bonds**

| | Rate | Mat | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellows Falls Hy El | 5 | 1958 | 104½ | ... |
| Blackstone VG&E | 4 | 1965 | 110¼ | ... |
| Cent Maine Power | 3¼ | 1966 | 107¾ | 108¼ |
| Florida Pub Ser | 4 | 1955 | 104¾ | 106¼ |
| Green Mtn Power | 3¾ | 1963 | 100¼ | 102¼ |
| Keystone Public Ser | 5 | 1978 | 104 | ... |
| Narragansett El | 3½ | 1966 | 108¾ | 111¾ |
| Savannah El & Pr | 5 | 1955 | 104½ | ... |
| Springfield G&El | 5 | 1957 | 105¾ | ... |
| St. Joseph RLH & P | 4½ | 1947 | 102¼ | ... |
| Wisconsin Pub Ser | 3½ | 1971 | 107½ | 109 |

**Public Utility Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama Power 7 pf | 110¼ | 111¾ |
| Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf | 107½ | 109¼ |
| Birmingham Electric $7 pf | 102¾ | 104¾ |
| Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf | 79¾ | 82¾ |
| Central Pwr & Light 7 pf | 102¾ | 104¾ |
| Florida Power & Lt $7 pf | 100½ | 104 |
| General Water G & E $3 pf | 38½ | 41½ |
| Houston Lt & Power | 80¾ | 83½ |
| Jamaica Water Supply | 30½ | 31 |
| Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A | 106½ | 110½ |
| Jersey Central Power 7 pf | 104½ | 106½ |
| Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf | 101½ | 105¼ |
| Lake Sup Dist Pwr $ pf | 96¾ | 103¾ |
| New Orleans Pub S $7 pf | 113¾ | 117¾ |
| New Rochelle Wat pf | 80 | 85 |
| Northern Natural Gas Co (com) | 39 | 41¼ |
| No States Power Del $ pf | 86¾ | 89¾ |
| No States Power Del 7 pf | 82¾ | 85¾ |
| Ohio Power 4½ pf | 112½ | 116½ |
| Ohio Pub Serv $ pf | 108½ | 112¾ |
| Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf | 111¾ | 115¾ |
| Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf | 91¾ | 94¾ |
| Penn Power & Light $7 pf | 99 | 102 |
| Public Service Ind | 14½ | 17¾ |
| Public Service Ind $ pf | 100½ | 103½ |
| Public Service Okla $ pf | 104¾ | 108¼ |
| Rochester Gas & El $ pf | 100¾ | 104¼ |
| Rochester Gas & El 6 pf | 100¾ | 103¾ |
| San Diego Gas & Electric | 12¾ | 13¾ |
| *Sierra Pacific Power Co | 16¾ | 18¾ |
| *Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf | 114 | ... |
| Tampa Electric Co | 25½ | 27½ |
| Texas Electric Serv 6 pf | 104¾ | 108¼ |
| Texas Power & Light 6 pf | 99½ | 103½ |
| Washington Ry & Elec units | 14¾ | 16½ |

*Ex-dividend.

**N. E. Utility Stocks**

| | Bid | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| Bangor Hydro-Electric | 17½ | 19½ |
| Beverly Gas & Electric | 31½ | ... |
| Brockton Gas Light | 6¼ | 7½ |
| Central Maine Power 6 pf | 104½ | 109½ |
| Central Maine Power 7 pf | 114½ | 119½ |
| Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf | 88½ | ... |

*News, Homemaking, Food*
*Tuesday, Friday*

# Today's Woman

*Fashions, Interior Decoration*
*Wednesday*

George Karger; photos by courtesy of the New York Dress Institute

**1. Crepe evening gown of "good earth brown," showing Chinese influence, with skirt split in front and drawn-up sleeves, designed by Kiviette. 2. Short, form-fitting dinner gown featuring long sleeves, broad deep neckline, and gathers giving a basque effect. A Nettie Rosenstein model selected by the New York Dress Institute as a "trendsetter." 3. Kelly green wool and black satin combine in this dressy afternoon suit, slim skirt topped by black satin blouse with bow string collar and tie; the green jacket's high revers in black satin, sequin and braid trimmed, matching the cuffs. From Ben Reig's collection. 4. Youthful two-piece ensemble of soft wool in brilliant red, designed by Claire McCardell. Peplum jacket features three-quarter length sleeves with stitching around sleeve top and sides of jacket; self bows run down stitched center-back seam. Deep full pockets on the side seams of the skirt. Perky black hat lined with red, designed by Helen Leibert. 5. In this Maurice Rentner design, the tunic-type top blouses and is buttoned at the left shoulder and underarm with gold bone buttons, giving a Russian effect, while Chinese influence is indicated in gold passementerie braid trimming short peplum. All New York Creations.**

## New York Dress Institute Shows Smart, Slim Fall Fashions

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
*Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

New York, as fashion center of the world, plays host to American fashion editors from all parts of the United States. No group of fashion experts has ever whirled on a swifter merry-go-round—and sent copy back for publication, for these girls not only make copy, but have to write it, too.

At the invitation of the New York Dress Institute 80 fashion editors from every state in the Union converged on Manhattan this week to view 1943 fall collections of New York's key designers. Smooth, slim, scintillating, the collections have passed in review before these keen style-wise editors from the West Coast, Texas, the great Midwest cities, the North, and the South.

Fashion decrees a slim era; shows consolidated gains in the popularity of the short dinner dress, and the dual-purpose suits where the blouse—sparkly or tailored—decides the suit's function; likes shrunken or drawstring waistlines; goes all out for the fur-lined top coat.

American designers' names are now synonymous with fashion. The country at large is coming to know these names, too, not merely as names, but as individuals who perpetuate the American tradition of independence, in freedom of expression, freedom of fashion in the truest American manner: Clarepotter, Claire McCardell, Nettie Rosenstein, Foxbrownie, Norman Norell, Kiviette, Hattie Carnegie, Ben Reig, Anthony Blotta, Maurice Rentner, Charles Armour. All these are among leading designers in the towering Seventh Avenue center where tens of thousands of workers, employed by hundreds of firms, turn out more than three-fifths of all the manufactured women's wear in the United States.

This season's showings? Norman Norell brings back black chiffon velvet and uses it many times delightfully, as in his short chemise evening dress. His new trench coat, both in short and long models, reflects the dashing spirit of the belted coat of the air force officer, often fur-lined, with its high upturned saucer collar of fur, strapped beneath the chin. Slit pockets almost hidden in side seams, are a 1943 touch. Norell shows this coat in black wool with Persian, in bright red, lined with sealskin, in black velvet, with ermine.

**Velveteen Favored**

An American who set Paris a pace in sportswear long before New York was the center of fashion is Clarepotter, whose name is synonymous with classic American sports clothes. Her feeling this season, aside from her love of fine woolens, is for velveteen—hard-wearing, practical. She uses black velveteen in a long and a short dinner skirt with a grosgrain yoke, topping it with a dusty pink crepe blouse, softened, not with her beloved ruffles, but with deft detail and appliqué. Velveteen goes for the trousers in a set of lounging pajamas with a pleasant three-quarter pale blue coat. For a change, use the same trousers with a black velveteen coat with revers and cuffs faced in striped wool jersey. Her "Hug-me-tight," a bit of practical Americana, comes in 12 gay colors and can be worn over black dresses for variety and cheeriness. It is a surplicelike, sleeveless, vest tied at the side or back.

Even without a label, Nettie Rosenstein's clothes have a way of speaking for themselves. Skillful use of drapery in narrow folds outlining neck and shoulders, a mastery of fabric on the bias, as indicated in the inevitable "little black dresses," unfailingly denote a New York creation from the studio of Nettie Rosenstein. Pliability, alleron tucks that nip in the waists of short fitted jackets, drawstrings that mould a dress to the form, or tie at the back of high-throated blouses, are typically "Rosenstein" this season. Her "one-piece suit" looks like a coat and is perfect with furs.

**International Influence**

China and Russia vie for first place in the documented fashions shown by Foxbrownie. With something of the skill childhood associates with brownies, this designer coaxes fancy and flattery into her exquisite collection. Her use of color is outstanding. Chinese porcelain shades contrast with the rich jewel tones that sparkled in the gowns of Catherine the Great. The shrunken waistline appears in many of her dressmaker suits. She also translates the Russian blouse successfully to a most wearable design. Babushkas of fur and wool, combined, of soft crepe, or dripping with spangles, snap beneath the chin for warmth, or dangle from a hidden comb which holds them in place, for pure grace.

For the guileless "young" look in clothes, Claire McCardell never fails. At first her penchant for youthful fashions seemed a bit startling, but now we claim them as favorite American naturals. Ben Reig lavishes his rich talent on designing the complete wardrobe for the American woman—traveling costumes, spectator sports clothes, day and evening dresses. Not content with these, he fashions hats, earrings, pins and necklaces to complement his collection.

On the other hand, Anthony Blotta sticks to the wonder of his fine custom-made, man-tailored suits. He was responsible for the first plaid jacket and plain shirt combination shown in America, a vogue that he renews in this collection many times. Imported English men's wear is a favorite with him, though he varies this classic design with the glitter of Victory garden vegetables appliquéd in paillettes, on many jackets and dresses. His décor develops everything from eggplant to celery, from watermelons to—well, never to spinach—though one garden patch, that springs in gay colors on the front peplum of a black dress, does rate a rabbit!

## Wacs Women of the Hour As Britons Get Acquainted

By Peter Lyne
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Uncle Sam's Wacs were instantly in the news in Great Britain with the removal of the screen of secrecy which had hidden the arrival last week end of a contingent of 600 members of the Women's Army Corps.

Only a small proportion of Britons have so far seen in person the "Girls in Green from the U. S. A." But practically every Briton has been scanning the pictures of them splashed in the national press and reading about this smart, businesslike cross section of American womanhood which is here to do the sort of job for the fighting services which the British women have been so successfully fulfilling.

How will the Wacs get on with the British and the Dominions' WAAFS, ATS and WRNS? How will these American women figure in Anglo-American co-operation and understanding that is clearly increasing in all theaters of war?

**Pattern for Co-operation**

These are the sorts of questions being asked in Britain today. Authorities here are reticent, so far, about the extent to which American Wacs will be mixing in the life and work of wartime Britain. But the British are confident the Wacs will team up as effectively as British and American men have done under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa and on the airdromes and in the Army camps in Britain.

What Britain likes about the first news of these volunteer Wacs is that they're such a representative cross section of the women of the United States—just like the British women's services. From the battalion commander, Capt. Mary Hallaren, schoolteacher of Boston, to Mrs. Margaret Conklin of San Francisco, with six children and six grandchildren, they are women who will be able to exchange views on every aspect of American life with the women of Britain who have been conscripted in such great numbers into the fighting services here.

Americans will be doing the same sort of jobs as British women for their fighting men—as mechanics, draughtsmen, weather observers, radio technicians, and teleprinter operators.

**Silk Stockings Striking**

Britons who have already seen the Wacs had a picture of columns of rare silk stockings shimmering with rhythmic precision along a winding country road, of eagle emblems glinting on peaked caps, but they have heard Americans are here on business with no party frocks. And as has been the case with other American women who have been here in various uniforms for some time, the American smartness is like a welcome fresh breeze across the Atlantic reaching war-working Britain.

British newspaper correspondents report Wacs arriving at English camps are as fresh as though they had come straight from tailor and hairdresser, even after a long sea voyage and a 12-hour train journey in Britain.

Newspaper articles here are putting the British public wise on American etiquette and on American sidewalk courtesy—how they differ from British practice. Small matters may be but a part of a great breaking down of national ignorance and insularity now fully under way.

## Pensions Tend Higher Throughout the Nation

By Dorothea Kahn
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—The folks on pension, who made their wants known to many state Legislatures this year, have obtained results. A dozen states have passed laws which permit larger checks to those entitled to assistance.

Several causes are seen as bringing about this liberalizing of the pension laws, according to the American Public Welfare Association here. The rising cost of living had something to do with it. The persistant Townsend Plan movement also helped by keeping members of Legislatures aware of the political strength of the elderly citizens. Then there was the incentive of liberalized Federal aid. The original Social Security Act provided Federal aid of half the cost of state assistance up to a maximum of only $30 a month. In 1939 the maximum was lifted to $40 a month. Some of the states are just getting around to taking advantage of the larger Federal grant. There are now 31 states which have either maximums of $40 or more or no ceilings at all.

Although boosting the top limits, some states acted also to liberalize pension laws in other ways. Minnesota and Montana have made it possible for pensioners to accept jobs more easily. In Minnesota a pension recipient may work without jeopardizing his pension status, and in Montana those who go to work are promised immediate return to the pension rolls when the jobs end.

Michigan increased the value of real property a pension recipient may hold from $2,500 to $3,500 and raised the personal property limits in proportion. Colorado likewise raised its limits in this field. Connecticut provided payments for medical and hospital treatment in addition to age grants.

One of the difficulties in making laws to determine the size of age pension grants, say officials of the American Public Welfare Association, is that the needs of elderly persons vary so greatly among individuals and areas. For that reason, the Association approves the recent action of Iowa, Montana, and New Jersey in lifting ceilings altogether. With the addition of these three States, there are now 12 which have abolished maximums.

Among the states which raised their maximum limits this year are California, which increased its top grant from $40 to $50 a month; Maine and Maryland which raised theirs from $30 to $40; Minnesota which pushed its maximum up from $30 to $50, and Tennessee, where the jump was from $25 to $40.

Nevada took action to raise its minimum. It is now $40 instead of $30.

Three states increased appropriations for age assistance this year. Michigan legislators set aside enough additional funds to boost monthly grants from $20 to $28. Oregon made possible a climb from $25 to $38 a month by appropriating $12,000,000 of liquor funds for age pensions, besides some funds from other similar sources. Texas made larger appropriations which permit slightly higher monthly payments.

The American Public Welfare Association regards this year's legislation as sound on the whole. One piece of legislation which might have been regarded as radical—Idaho's initiative proposal for pensions and medical service for all citizens more than 65, regardless of need—was rejected. On the other hand, some pension fields appear to have been neglected, according to observers here. Not enough attention was given to bringing up standards of aid to dependent children, say officials of the Association. There was not as much pressure from groups interested in children as from those concerned with the elderly, it was commented.

More could be done also to provide adequate aid to the blind, in the opinion of social service authorities. However, seven states did raise ceilings on financial aid to persons in this classification. They are: Maine, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. In some states even in this group, however, aid is called inadequate. Nevada, which has no Federally-approved plan for aid to needy blind, provides assistance grants of only $20 a month even with the increase voted by the Legislature.

## American Shells Light Sky In Night Attack on Munda

*Continued from Page 1*

of red and white tracers crisscrossed the sky. The accuracy of our naval gunfire was evidenced by the exploding of ammunition dumps which lit the sky for miles around with exploding shells. Salvos aimed directly at the air strip not only straddled the strip but began at one end and crawled up to the other.

From where I was sitting barely two miles from Munda, it was possible to see in the brilliant light of many fires the heavily scarred airfield and a no man's land of shell-smashed trees around it.

At one time, enemy bombers vainly sought to intercept the task force and heavy antiaircraft fire and falling flares from enemy planes added to the brilliance of the pyrotechnics.

One readily tangible evidence of the effect of the shelling was the silencing of "Pistol Pete" an enemy shore gun which nightly layed a network of explosives on this tiny island. A broader view showed that the Japanese were forced to evacuate the area immediately around the airdrome which has been subjected to almost constant bombardment from heavy artillery stationed on the islands around Roviana Lagoon. This shelling has been clearing a path for our soldiers moving overland along the coast from the south.

Up to the present, the land movement has been slightly delayed more from problems of supply and communication than from enemy resistance. Although we have encountered several strong points of enemy machine-gun fire, the real obstacle has been the problem of building a jeep road from the beachhead to keep up with the assault troops. Engineers with rifles slung over their shoulders to protect them from constant sniping from trees are pushing the road ahead at an amazing rate despite the dense jungle and soft soil. From the beachhead, on the road towards Murda Point there is an endless procession of jeeps with trailers carrying rations and ammunition. Perched on top of the loads are troops moving to the front.

The jeeps return over the precarious one-track road laden with stretcher cases and evacuees.

Thus it is actually a single-column assault on Munda. Paralleling the Malaya campaign on a smaller scale, however, there is some infiltration behind the enemy's lines.

Although the strong points offer temporary obstacles, the campaign toward Munda now may be classed largely as a mopping-up exercise. The enemy still may make a half-hearted attempt to locate our ground positions but he has been driven almost completely from the skies over New Georgia. His raids now are limited to a single plane at dawn and dusk, dubbed "Washing-Machine Charley," that drops a single bomb usually in the water.

## Italian War Prisoners Help Iowa's 8,000 Workers Detassel Hybrid Corn

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DES MOINES, Iowa—Italian prisoners of war and an army of other workers recruited from many sorts of occupations and livelihoods have begun the tedious task of detasseling hybrid corn in the Midwest farm lands.

The tassel-pulling job must be done to obtain hybrid seed for next year's corn crop. It is something new in farm labor and developed with the coming of the higher-yielding hybrid corn during the last five years.

To do this task, in Iowa alone, more than 8,800 workers have been recruited to detassel 44,000 acres. Included in the group are hundreds of Italian prisoners of war moved into the State from Missouri by.

Other workers include volunteer businessmen, laborers recruited from the cities, women and even young boys and girls.

Detasseling is hard work, especially for those not used to working the fields under a hot sun. It means going down row after row of corn stalks and pulling out the tassels from each stalk.

Most of the work is done by the hybrid seed companies which have contracted with farmers to raise their seed corn. The corn companies pay 50 cents an hour with 10 cents an hour additional for Sunday work and a five-cents an hour bonus for all-season workers.

In Iowa the season began July 19 and 20 and will run for approximately three weeks.

Hybrid corn yields on the average about 10 bushels an acre more than "open pollinated" corn. Failure to detassel the hybrid, compelling farmers to grow open-pollinated corn next year, would curtail production of grain greatly needed for feed and industrial products directly connected with the war. Because of this farm communities recruited thousands of volunteers to do the work which ordinarily is done by seasonal farm laborers.

Hybrid seed, developed from the idea of crossing two strains to increase vigor and yield, is the result of experiments dating back to 1907, but it has been grown extensively only in the last five years. This year virtually all of the farmers in Iowa used the hybrid corn seed.

## Italians' Farm Pay

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Financial arrangements under which the Pioneer Hi-Bred Corn Company is employing 400 Italian prisoners of war on Iowa seed corn farms were disclosed yesterday by Acting Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

The company pays the Government 37 cents a working hour for each prisoner and in addition provides subsistence, living quarters, and transportation. The prisoners receive 80 cents a day, the regular prisoner-of-war labor rate.

Mr. Patterson said the company's payments to the Federal Government eliminate any competitive advantages over other companies employing ordinary labor. The company was founded by Henry A. Wallace before he became Secretary of Agriculture in 1933. Hi-Bred's Sales Manager, Nelson Urban, said Mr. Wallace is no longer connected with it except for owning "a small amount of stock."

## Accurate Recipe Measurements Aid Food Conservation

By Ruth Miller
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Calling all sergeants in the kitchen quartermaster's corps! Now is the time to brush up on your kitchen technique—to save food, time, and money.

The accent's on conservation. This is the time to know your cookery and save food. Recipe failures are out for the duration. Here is a list of reminders for experienced cooks, solace for the bride, and moral support for out-of-practice chefs who took to their kitchens when their family cooks left for war plants!

Approach a recipe with respect. No matter how good the recipe, it won't produce perfection if it falls into careless hands. Read it through carefully, getting a mental picture of the directions each step of the way. With each move firmly in mind, get work organized so once it is started you can follow through without interruption.

We organize our work in three steps:

1. Assemble the ingredients for the recipe. Get them all out at once and line them up. For best results in baking, shortening, eggs, and milk should not be too cold. Let them stand at room temperature for a short time before using. If making substitutions, figure them out ahead of time and set out the substituted ingredients.

2. Assemble the equipment you will need for measuring, mixing, cooking, or baking. Have everything ready to go once you start, so you can whisk things together in no time. And pamper your equipment. Many things can't be replaced.

3. Light the oven if a pre-heated oven is to be used. It's best to preheat the oven to the baking temperature before putting most things into it.

Use level measurements. All modern recipes are based on them. To eliminate guesswork and simplify the job, get yourself a set of standard measuring cups and measuring spoons. We like having two sets of cups, one for liquids and one for dry ingredients. For dry ingredients, the cups come four to the set—a full cup, a half, a third, and a quarter cup. For liquids we like the kind that has an extra rim above the one-cup mark. It should not be used for measuring ingredients which should be leveled off.

To measure flour: Always sift all flours except whole wheat and bran once before measuring. To measure a cup of flour, pile sifted flour lightly into measuring cup with scoop or spoon, then level off top gently with spatula or straight edge of knife.

Never pack flour into a cup. If you don't have the set of four cups, sift flour lightly into cup above desired fraction mark, then cut surface of flour gently toward the fraction line with edge of teaspoon. For fractions of cups, you may find it easier to measure by tablespoons, 16 to the cup, eight to the half-cup, five and one third to the third cup, and four to the fourth cup.

**To measure shortening:** With bulk shortening, measure by tablespoons for amounts of one-fourth cup or less. For larger amounts, use a measuring cup. To measure accurately, pack fat solidly into a spoon and level off with a spatula or knife. To measure in a cup, pack in so solidly that it will hold the shape of the cup when turned out; for fractions of cups, pack solidly to desired fraction mark.

Or measure by the water displacement method. For one-half cup shortening, fill cup half full of water, add shortening until water reaches cup measure, and drain off water. This method may be used for any fraction of a cup.

To measure from a pound print, just remember one-half pound equals one cup; one-fourth pound stick equals one-half cup.

**To measure sugar:** Measure the precious stuff accurately by filling cup with white sugar and leveling off as for flour. For brown sugar, pack into cup so firmly the sugar, when turned out, will hold the shape of the cup.

**To measure baking powder:** It's a delicate leavener and must be measured accurately down to the last grain. Dip the measuring spoon into the can, bring it up heaping full, then level off lightly with spatula or knife. Never level off on rounded edge of can. Use the same principle for baking soda, cream of tartar, spices, and all dry ingredients in small quantities.

**To measure liquids:** For one cup of liquid, set cup on table and fill brimming full unless you use a cup with space between the cup line and the rim of the cup. Then fill to the cup line. But always set your cup on a level surface when measuring fiquids. It aids accuracy. To measure by spoonfuls, fill them brimming full. Sticky liquids such as molasses, honey, and sirups, should be poured from container into the cup or spoon or dipped out with another spoon. Do not dip the measuring spoon into the can, for the liquid will cling to the underside, causing inaccurate measurements. And here's a tip—a mite of fat rubbed into the cup or spoon before measuring will cause the sticky liquid to slip out better.

Lastly, follow the technique outlined in the recipe, and be sure to scrape the bowl clean. Don't leave a speck.

**How to make substitutions:** It's always something of a gamble to substitute ingredients in any recipe, but sometimes the results are even an improvement over the original. In these days of uncertain shopping conditions, it's a wise cook who knows her substitutions.

Keep this table handy.

**Flour Substitutions**

For 1 cup all-purpose flour use:
1 cup plus 2 tablespoons cake or pastry flour
½ or ¾ cup bran plus ½ or ¼ cup flour
⅓ or ½ cup cornmeal plus ⅔ or ½ cup flour
½ or 1 cup rye flour plus ½ or no cups flour
¼ or ⅓ cup soybean flour plus ¾ or ⅔ cup flour
½ or ¾ cup whole wheat flour plus ½ or ¼ cup flour.

For 1 cup cake or pastry flour use:
⅞ cup all-purpose flour
2 tablespoons cornstarch plus ⅞ cup all-purpose flour

**Leavening Proportions**

1¼ to 1½ teaspoons baking powder for each cup flour
½ teaspoon baking soda for each cup fully soured milk
½ teaspoon baking soda for each cup molasses.
1/5 teaspoon baking soda for each 1-oz. square chocolate
½ teaspoon baking soda with 1 teaspoon cream of tartar
¼ to 1 cake compressed yeast for 1 cup liquid

**Milk Substitutions**

For one cup fresh sweet milk use:
½ cup evaporated milk plus ½ cup water
1 cup sour milk plus ½ teaspoon baking soda
1 cup skim milk plus 2 teaspoons fat
1 cup or 1 scant cup water

**Sugar and Sirup Substitutions**

For one cup granulated sugar, use:
½ cup firmly packed brown sugar
¾ cup honey for sweetness while reducing recipe liquid by ¼
1½ cups molasses for sweetness, and no need to reduce recipe liquid
1½ cups sorghum for sweetness, while reducing recipe liquid by ⅓
2 cups corn sirup for sweetness, while reducing recipe liquid by ⅓
1½ cups maple sirup for sweetness, while reducing recipe liquid by ½

**Shortening Substitutions**

For most recipes, for 1 cup butter use:
1 cup hydrogenated fats
1 cup lard or margarine
Oils—Best to use recipes developed for this type of fat
Cream—Add both fat and liquid. Best to use recipes developed for cream

**Chocolate and Cocoa Substitutions**

For a 1-oz. square chocolate in batters and doughs use:
¼ cup (4 tablespoons) cocoa. In cake and cooky mixtures, add 1½ teaspoons shortening for each ¼ cup cocoa used. It may also be necessary to reduce flour or increase liquid slightly

For 1 cup liquid in beverages use:
¼ to ½ square chocolate or 2 to 3 teaspoons cocoa

**For Thickening**

1 tablespoon cornstarch equals 2 tablespoons flour


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# Lupien Was Hitting When Benched for Metkovich

By Ed Rumill

*Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

It was nice to see young George Metkovich break into the Red Sox lineup. Despite their inexperience, rookies always seem to add a certain amount of new hustle and color to a big league club. This Metkovich boy, whom Bradenton, Fla., folk remember as a raw Braves' recruit a few years back, appears to have the build, determination and other equipment to make the grade in the American League.

However, to make room for a newcomer a manager has to bench somebody, and there are any number of Red Sox fans who regret that, in this case, Tony Lupien had to be the victim. For reasons best known to himself, Joe Cronin chose to plant Metkovich on first base instead of in the outfield, where he had played at San Francisco before coming East.

**On His Way**

The unfortunate part of this shift is that Lupien, the averages substantiate, played his best ball of the year on the recent road trip, Jumping through Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis and Washington, the Harvard boy batted a very good .353, lifting his seasonal mark from an exceedingly poor .222 to a vastly improved .250. It looked from the outside of the Red Sox clubhouse as if he finally was on his way to the .300 level.

Lupien always is an asset defensively; and when he is clouting at a .353 pace, he is just about the leading all-around first sacker in the league. Tony's one weak point, if you study the averages, is his low runs batted in figure. He has only 18, not exactly a flattering total for a man at his position. But his high berth in the batting order has handicapped his run production.

The removing of Lupien to make room for Metkovich seems odd at a time when Babe Barna is poking along at a .170 gait in the batter's box. But, of course, there may be more to the situation than meets the eye.

**Browns Next**

Tomorrow the Red Sox tackle the St. Louis Browns, who have been moving toward the first division for some time and who now feature among others, the bulky frame of Bobo Newsom. Luke Sewell will, if uninterrupted, play a 2 o'clock single here as an opener, a double-header on Sunday and another single on Monday. At the moment the westerners are ahead of the Sox in this series, six wins to five.

Braves fans heard a combination of good and bad news out of the West yesterday. Casey Stengel finally broke through the Cubs' defense, winning both games of a twin bill, but he lost the services of Johnny McCarthy for an indefinite period. The first baseman broke his right ankle bone sliding into home plate. Kirby Farrell replaced him.

The Braves will miss McCarthy at bat, where his average is .304, and in the field, where his fancy stabs and pickups often take errors away from the other infielders. Farrell, the handy man, will plug the gap as best he can, but McCarthy has looked here like one of the top first sackers in the National League. He probably will be out about a month.

* * *

**Briefs** . . . Yesterday's tallies at Wrigley Field were 8-6 and 3-2 . . . Danny MacFayden received credit for the opener, his first victory . . . But Dave Odom's rescue hurling saved it when the Cubs threatened in the late innings . . . Red Barrett won the second, his seventh, when the Braves rallied for two runs in the ninth inning . . . As a result of these triumphs, the Braves went to the head of the second division . . . However, only three percentage points separate them from the seventh place Cubs.

* * *

Farrell now has pinch hit, pitched and played first base for the Braves . . . He picked up two hits in yesterday's nightcap . . . The Cardinals are moving away from the field in the N. L. . . . When Billy Southworth lost Howie Pollet to the service, and two or three other members of his mound staff because of injuries, the critics expected the Cards to slow down . . . But they have won four straight and this morning had a 5½ game lead on the fading Dodgers . . . The Brooklyn club needs better pitching . . . The Braves tomorrow open at St. Louis, under the lights.

## Trinity College Drops Football For This Season

HARTFORD, Conn., July 23 (AP)—Trinity College has decided to postpone competition in intercollegiate sports at least until after Nov. 1 and has canceled all plans for a football team this fall.

Athletic Director Ray Oosting explained that the 400 Navy V-12 students at the college must do one hour of physical conditioning work per day during the period of their basic training, which ends Nov. 1, and that time given to any athletics in which they might participate would have to be in addition to this. Trinity has only 125 students on the campus besides the Navy men.

All of Trinity's football opponents this fall previously had canceled their schedules except Coast Guard Academy and Worcester Tech.

Oosting said future meetings of the council would study the possibility of resuming intercollegiate competition after Nov. 1, and that Trinity might have a basketball team.

## Pre-Race Posing

By a Staff Photographer

**Harvard Greets Visitors**

Gunder Haegg (center) famous Swedish runner, is flanked by Albert O. Wilson, Royal Vice-Consulate of Sweden on the right, and Ralph Colson, former Penn State athlete, and manager of the Scandinavian-American A. A. meet, in which Haegg will run a mile on the Stadium track against Gill Dodds, Bill Hulse, Don Burnham, and Bobby Knowles. In the background are various members of the service units training at Harvard.

## Haegg Is Anxious to Make Good Showing in Benefit

More and more it begins to look like merely another exhibition Saturday night so far as time is concerned when Gunder Haegg runs in the Stadium. The handicap idea is fading since neither Gil Dodds nor Don Burnham wish to concede yardage and of the other two Bill Hulse of N. Y. U. has replied that he will take no more than 10 yards—not enough, and Bobby Knowles will take only 25.

Possibly the suggestion of handicap will bestir these opponents of Haegg to greater achievement, but the possibility of a record for the mile is becoming more and more remote. The great Swedish runner has shown nothing on the present tour to indicate that he will run to a record without being extended by competition.

**Time at 1,500**

Dodds, Burnham and Hulse and possibly Knowles, the Springfield freshman, are all good short-distance runners and with that in view the time at the 1,500 meters might be interesting. The timers are going to catch the leader at the 1,500-meter mark as well as the mile.

There is one factor not to be overlooked. Haegg is very serious about this race because it is for the Army Air Corps relief society. He wants it to be a real success and in conversation with Ralph Colson, the one-man track promoter, he promised to make an effort to win conclusively, which should mean good time.

He told Colson that if he should catch and pass the other runners at any time he will continue to race right to the finish. He is well aware that the thousands of fans who plan to attend are time-conscious more than race conscious, and which he invariably runs only to win, he hopes to do even better in this affair.

No track event since the last visit of Paavo Nurmi, the Finnish middle-distance runner, has attracted such a promise of crowds. Some thousands of Swedish folks are coming from Worcester and various Scandinavian organizations throughout the state have bought blocks of tickets. With good weather there should be a near-capacity house and that means some 45,000 to 50,000.

**Time Schedule**

The schedule has been arranged and the festivities open with the United States Army putting on a ground show inside the Stadium and the air force performing overhead until 7 p. m., at which time the track events begin.

First track event is a 50-yard sprint. At 7:05 a 440; at 7:09 a special 100; at 7:15 another dash series; at 7:18 an 880; at 7:22 a 220; and at 7:30 the feature event. The race events are to be held, rain or shine.

## Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 23 (AP)—During the Cubs' recent eastern swing Lou Novikoff swung at a bad pitch, somewhere around his right ear, and drove it to the outfield for a single . . . As he stopped at first, one of the umps told him: "Don't ever yell at me the next time I call that kind of a pitch a high strike on you or I'll chase you out of the game."

* * *

If he hasn't lost any during the Tam O'Shanter tourney, Byron Nelson has just 42 new golf balls to last him for the duration . . . When Frank Farrell ran the Highlanders—later to become the Yankees—he fired four players who eventually managed world champion baseball clubs, Jake Stahl, George Stallings, Gabby Street and Bill McKechnie . . . George Edmond, the St. Paul Sports Editor, reports that Haegg is the Swedish name for a kind of cherry tree. But nobody has been able to chop down Gunder yet . . . Prexy Everett Clark of the Brooklyn (social) club reports sales of over ten million dollars of war bonds toward the $11,250,000 the club bid for Dixie Walker.

* * *

C. M. Gibbs, Baltimore Sun: "Somehow or other it seems only right and proper that Lefty Gomez, former Yankee southpaw mound star, should have joined the Norden Bombsight Company. . . . In his heyday Gomez was one of the outstanding members of the Yankee famed bombers. . . ." (Ed's note: And sighting was about as far as Lefty ever got with tossing those bombs.)

* * *

An announcement from Iowa State College says: "The increased cost of living will have no effect on the price of football tickets this fall." . . . What we want to know is what about the decreased quality of football?

* * *

Major James L. Dyson, former all-American lacrosse player at Lafayette who later became an authority on glaciers, is chief of the infantry section of the Officers' Candidate School in the Southwest Pacific area—where he'd probably like to have a couple of glaciers handy. . . . Johnny Mowers, Detroit Red Wing's goalie, has enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force. With Gordie Bell, young Buffalo star, in the Navy the goalie shortage may be serious next hockey season. . . . When Les Kalchik, ex-Marquette tackle, decided he ought to keep in condition at his Greensboro, N. C., army post, his mother, Mrs. Margaret Kalchik, packed up his 16-pound shot and mailed it to him.

**American League**

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 48 | 31 | .607 | |
| Washington | 45 | 40 | .529 | 6 |
| Detroit | 42 | 38 | .525 | 6½ |
| Chicago | 39 | 39 | .500 | 8½ |
| St. Louis | 39 | 40 | .494 | 9 |
| Cleveland | 39 | 41 | .488 | 9½ |
| Boston | 37 | 44 | .457 | 12 |
| Philadelphia | 34 | 50 | .405 | 16½ |

Results July 22

Detroit 7, Washington 5.
Detroit 1, Washington 0.
Cleveland 2, Philadelphia 1.
New York 9, St. Louis 5.
Chicago at Boston, postponed.

**National League**

| Club | Won | Lost | P.C. | G.B. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 52 | 28 | .650 | |
| Brooklyn | 50 | 37 | .575 | 5½ |
| Pittsburgh | 44 | 38 | .537 | 9 |
| Cincinnati | 42 | 41 | .506 | 11½ |
| Boston | 35 | 43 | .449 | 16 |
| Philadelphia | 38 | 47 | .447 | 16½ |
| Chicago | 37 | 46 | .446 | 16½ |
| New York | 33 | 51 | .393 | 21 |

Results July 22

Boston 8, Chicago 6.
Boston 3, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 5, Brooklyn 0.
Philadelphia 3, Pittsburgh 0.
Philadelphia 9, Pittsburgh 6.
St. Louis 6, New York 2.


**BASEBALL**

TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 2 P. M.

RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS

Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 0311


## Paddock Was Brilliant Star

PASADENA, Calif., July 23 (AP)—The action-crammed career of Capt. Charlie Paddock of the United States Marines, fabulous figure of the fabulously golden age of sports—the era between 1920 and 1930—ended Wednesday in a plane crash.

His loss was the third within recent months among the nation's array of outstanding athletes. Ensign Nile Kinnick, all-America grid star at the University of Iowa, and the country's No. 1 athlete in 1939, was killed in the Pacific theater of war last month, and in May Lieut. Louis Zamperini, who like Paddock wrote track history at the University of Southern California, failed to return from a bombing mission in North Africa.

Paddock was the first of the golden boys in the track world. He flourished in the decade that produced such sports immortals as Jack Dempsey, Big Bill Tilden, Bobby Jones, Babe Ruth and Red Grange. He was the first "World's Fastest Human."

Chunky and barrel-chested, Charlie made up in fighting spirit what he lacked in form. He was far from the perfect strider. He was always at the exploding point as the gun sent him away. He seemed to wobble on his course. But what a finish! He had a self-developed "kick"on his last stride that sent him bounding 18 feet across the tape. It won him many a race and enabled him to set, during his highly active career, no less than 95 sprint records.

He established the world record for the 100-yard dash in 1921 at 9.5 seconds and tied the 220 at 20.8. The same year the Pasadena rocket set a world mark for 200 meters at 10.4 seconds. He still holds the 300-meter record of 33.1 seconds.

A talented writer, Paddock took to newspaper work after he hung up his spikes. When he joined the Marines last year he was business manager of the Long Beach Press-Telegram and Sun and the Pasadena Star-News and Post.

He was a fearless critic of some of the policies of the Amateur Athletic Union and frequently was involved in heated debate with its officials.

**Minor League Scores**

Results July 22

*By the Associated Press*

International League

Newark 4, Syracuse 0.
Montreal 4, Buffalo 3.
Baltimore at Jersey City, postponed.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Kansas City 3-2, Columbus 2-6.
Minneapolis 1, Indianapolis 0.
Louisville 5, St. Paul 0.
Milwaukee 10, Toledo 5.

Eastern League

Hariford 3, Albany 0.
Scranton 12, Binghamton 1.
Elmira 3, Wilkes-Barre 1.
Utica at Springfield, postponed.

Southern Association

Montgomery 8-0, Atlanta 3-8.
Knoxville 3, Nashville 1.
Memphis 4, Little Rock 3.
New Orleans 6, Birmingham 5.

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 3, San Francisco 2.
Oakland 2, Portland 1.
Hollywood 3, Seattle 2.
Only games scheduled.

**Boston Pitching**

Red Sox

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryba | 4 | 2 | Lucier | 2 | 3 |
| Judd | 5 | 5 | Dobson | 1 | 0 |
| Hughson | 10 | 7 | Newsome | 1 | 7 |
| Terry | 5 | 4 | Woods | 0 | 1 |
| Brown | 3 | 4 | | | |

Braves

| | W | L | | W | L |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Salvo | 3 | 2 | MacFayden | 1 | 1 |
| Barrett | 7 | 8 | Farrell | 0 | 1 |
| Andrews | 7 | 12 | Odom | 0 | 0 |
| Javery | 5 | 5 | Martin | 0 | 0 |
| Tobin | 6 | 6 | | | |

## In the Dugout

*with Rumill*

**Newsom Has Been Around**

If, back home in Hartsville, S. C., Bobo Newsom is the sort who likes to stand around on the corner with the boys in the cool of the evening, bragging about the places he has been and the things he has done, he should be able to go on for weeks without repeating himself. For, brother, there is one man who is by this time thoroughly acquainted with Pullman etiquette.

For the sake of the records, Newsom has made the following stops since his debut in pro ball in 1928: Raleigh, Greenville, Wilmington, Macon, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Macon, Little Rock, Chicago Cubs, Albany, Los Angeles, St. Louis Browns, Washington, Boston Red Sox, Browns, Detroit, Washington, Brooklyn and again the Browns. Had Bobo sold Christmas cards, or something, on the side, he would by now be independently wealthy.

**Highest Paid**

As a matter of fact, he should be fairly comfortable anyhow because, among other things, Bobo can tell the boys on the corner that in 1941 he was paid $32,500, the highest season's salary ever paid to a big league pitcher. If Bobo leaves out any part of the story, it is the part where, for that $32,500, he gave the Detroit club a mere dozen victories. He probably dwells upon '40, when he won 21 during the flag race and added two more in the World Series.

Newsom has bounced around so long, you take it for granted that he will put on a new uniform every few months, and those who never get closer to ball players than the front row of the grandstand, wonder why. They have watched him walk out to the rubber and overpower hitters as if they were a lot of little boys, and seen him on other days when he looked as fast as any pitcher you care to name. The crowd liked him because, win or lose, he always gave them a good show. A win by Bobo was no ordinary win. It was a victory surrounded by much commotion.

**Flits Around**

The man has always been a fighter and the crowd loves a fighter. He pitched as though his career depended upon every ball—at least, that is the way it looked from the stands.

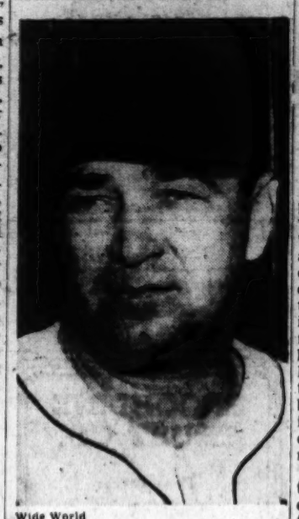
But, of course, there is more to any story than meets the eye. Managing Newsom, apparently, is not as desirable as looking at him from a $1.10 seat. And so, even though he has for years possessed the equipment of a winning hurler, big Bobo has flitted from one big league station to another, stopping long enough to do a lot of pitching and a lot more talking, and then moving on shouting mistreatment and promising his next boss a pennant—and, of course, sometimes coming through.

As one American League ball player put it: "The big trouble with Newsom is that he talks too much. When the breaks are going against him, he'll second guess his manager and everyone else on the club. He should have tied a gag over his mouth a long time ago."

**Upper Brackets**

Newsom's high salary has been a factor in his migrations of recent years. When the Browns traded him to Detroit in 1939, it was—so the grapevine says—to get rid of his $15,000 contract. Then, the Tigers were forced to unload him after that disappointing '41 record, for which he was paid the amazing $32,500 figure. You don't mind paying a fellow generously if he delivers. But when a $32,500 pitcher is hurling $5,000 ball, it is time to make a change. And Bobo has never been the sort to take a reduction lightly.

Bobo announced last September that he would win the flag for the Dodgers. Because he failed, he had to accept the money Branch Rickey offered this spring. But, in moving to the Browns, he is in a good spot financially, because if he pitches the St. Louis club up the A. L. ladder, he will have a sound talking point in the spring of '44. He was off to a fine start with the Dodgers until the so-called revolt called a halt, so he must still have his stuff.



Wide World

Bobo Newsom

## Coach Snavely Seeking Talent For Grid Team

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ITHACA, N. Y., July 23—Summer football practice, now in its first week at Cornell, finds Coach Carl Snavely and his Big Red staff engaged in developing a team from scratch.

Cornell inherited only one outstanding gridiron performer from the 1,660 naval and marine reservists stationed here. He is Ralph C. Calcagni, Pennsylvania's captain-elect and a first-rate tackle. Otherwise the squad is made up of a handful of players who performed as regulars with small colleges, men with freshman or squad experience from elsewhere, a half dozen familiar Cornellians and youths from scholastic ranks.

The material isn't of a nature to arouse high hopes for a bangup season but Snavely has the boys hustling through their one-hour-a-day drills and the spirit, at least, is encouraging. Snavely has been proved correct already in his assumption that a big squad would be needed because of a possible large turnover in personnel.

Although more than 100 are signed up for football, 80 of them service men, daily attendance averages approximately 40. An intensive instructional program that requires close attention to scholastic standings has discouraged regular attendance at practice and the seamen and Marines are obviously following Snavely's instructions not to get behind in their studies.

Meredith Cushing, center; Frank Rochow, tackle, and Harry Furman, another tackle, have played varsity football for Cornell before. Cushing, a senior in electrical engineering, is the most experienced of the three but the other two have distinct possibilities as a tackle running mate for Calcagni. Another good prospect for the line is James H. H. Carrington, Fordham freshman, who has satisfied the staff as to his possibilities. Standing 6-3 and weighing 210, this apprentice seaman from Riverside, Conn., may wind up as a back.

## Johnny Mowers Goes in Army

DETROIT (AP)—Johnny Mowers, goalie of the Detroit Red Wings, has enlisted in the Royal Canadian Air Force, Manager Jack Adams has announced.

Mowers came to Detroit after enlisting in Toronto. He expects to report for duty in 10 days.

Mowers is the sixth member of the Stanley Cup champion Red Wings to enlist in the armed forces of the United Nations since the close of the hockey season.

## Brookline Girl Wins Net Title

MILWAUKEE, July 23 (AP)—Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, yesterday won the junior girls' title and Kitty Hill of Brookline, Mass., the girls' championship in the western girls and junior girls tennis tournament.

Miss Fry defeated Joanne Dunn of Des Moines, 6-0, 6-2, in the junior finals. Miss Hill eliminated Martha Miller of Hinsdale, Ill., 3-6, 6-1, 6-2 in the girls' division. Both winners had been seeded No. 1 in the draw.

**Penn Football**

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A squad of 75 reported for the University of Pennsylvania's opening football practice. All were members of the Navy V-5, V-12 and R. O. T. C. units.

**Sports Mirror**

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Yankees' 11 game winning streak broken as Indians win in 11th, 3 to 2.

**Three Years Ago**

Frankie Kovacs defeated Frank Parker, 3-6, 6-2, 6-4, in quarter-finals of Sea Bright tennis tournament.

**Five Years Ago**

Sam Snead won $5,000 Chicago open with score of 73-64-70—207, defeating Ralph Guldahl by one stroke.

# Yale Athletic Director Explains Grid Program

*Editor's Note: Late in the spring, a news release datelined "New Haven" revealed that Yale University was seeking to schedule as many as 12 football games for the 1943 season. Together with countless others, the editors of the News Letter of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics have been much interested in this radical shift from traditional policy at Yale. The following statement from Mr. Miller provides the various motivating reasons behind the move.*

By Ogden D. Miller

Director of Athletics, Yale University

It is not necessary to recount the list of values resulting from competitive sport. We believe those values are real, that they add to the development of the whole man, and that few if any other ways of acquiring them are present except in competitive sports. Opportunity to acquire these values has, in the past, been generally confined in the college world to a handful of men each year. We believe in view of current needs the base can be broadened with benefit to the large number. What is good and proper for the few can be good and proper for the many.

Accordingly, we intend to use to the limit all existing facilities and every factor contributing to the fullest development of the individual during his training period. Many trainees will be at Yale for only one term; all will be there for much less than a normal stay. Courses, terms, even seasons have been accelerated. Our plan provides all men with an equal opportunity to derive benefit from all phases of their training according to their length of stay and their own interests and capabilities.

**Intramural Sports**

Football will be maintained at Yale on both the varsity and intramural levels. Intensive direction will be given to all squads to bring out every possible benefit. The higher proficiency of a few men may have to be sacrificed to the greater general good of many men. But we are confident that the opportunity to take part in competitive sport will add zest to physical training, strengthen pride in the services, and provide the many other moral and physical values inherent in team play. Exercise for the sake of exercise alone is seldom pleasure and often drudgery.

The economic cost of maintaining a broad "athletics for all" policy is from our experience far less proportionately than the cost incurred through concentration upon a few men. We have scheduled games with little regard to the number of spectators who will be able to witness them. Those who do attend will find a proper and healthful diversion from the daily stress of wartime living.

**Part of Education**

But the values of competitive sport are dependent scarcely at all upon whether 5,000 or 50,000 persons are present as spectators. It is our belief that worthwhile sports should be maintained as a part of the total educational training program; the financing of that program should be a part of the whole financial plan and should not depend solely or even largely upon the revenues derived from football. These days of war offer a unique chance to test the soundness of our belief.

The Yale schedule, as it stood when last published, follows: Sept. 11, Lakehurst Naval Air Training Station; 18, Rochester; 25, Coast Guard Academy.

Oct. 2, open; 9, Columbia, away; 16, Virginia; 23, Army; 30, Dartmouth.

Nov. 6, Brown; 13, Princeton; 20, open.

## Three-Ringed Golf Circus In Tam O'Shanter Tourney

CHICAGO, July 23 (AP) — The super-duper golfing triple-header at Tam O'Shanter is on the way to setting fabulous records.

The spectacle is attracting the biggest assemblage of spectators in the history of the ancient Scottish game, and also figures to result in the greatest war-stamp selling drive credited to any sport.

To date more than $400,000 in war bonds have been sold, with three more days to go. The goal is $1,000,000 in bonds and $100,000 in war stamps.

Admission to this amazing carnival is $1 or more in war stamps—which the purchaser retains. The total attendance may reach 75,000 to 100,000.

**Stupendous Scale**

This circus-like event is golf on a stupendous scale. It is three tournaments in one, lasting a full week, where the best amateurs, professional and women players now available can be seen at one and the same time, and on the same course, in competition for $12,000 in cash and bonds.

Thrown in for good measure is the world's heavyweight boxing champion, Sergeant Joe Louis, playing as a legitimate entrant and not as a sideshow attraction. Everything is all-American—the all-American open, amateur and women's.

The sale of bonds and stamps is the paramount objective. Even the highways leading to the club are blocked off, and girls halt motorists to make them invest.

**Circus Methods**

The circus methods of promotion are by George S. May, a business executive, President and majority stockholder of the club, which has a private membership.

The extravaganza opens golf—once considered a very dignified sport for dignified people—to the masses. The course is swarming with shirt-sleeved thousands watching in fascination the 462 swingers from 37 States. One day at last year's tournament, a record-breaking crowd of 32,159 paid $1 apiece to enter.

Less than 30 per cent are true golf fans. The rest are common fellows and gals looking for excitement and a peek at Patty Berg, Betty Hicks, Byron Nelson, Wilford Wehrle, Ralph Guldahl, Walter Hagen, and the other big shots of the links.

The 24-acre layout is teeming with excitement. At least 500 spectators are always parked around the first tee . . . Another five or six hundred jam the 18th green to watch the finish . . . Other hundreds follow the matches which are sent off at six minute intervals, starting at 7 a. m. . . . They play until the shadows of dusk engulf the place.

There are 40 policemen in attendance to keep the fans in line . . . Ted Canty, a veteran sports announcer, presides at the public address system at the first tee to announce the players and make snappy comment.

The tournament committee recognizes no race distinction . . . There were 23 Negroes in the original field.

Tented concession stands dot the area back of the clubhouse . . . Wacs, Waves and Spars sit at tables under the trees on recruiting duty . . . Occasionally girls in bathing suits stroll by from the club's swimming pool which is located on a knoll just back of the first tee.

It's a combination of Coney Island, the Atlantic City boardwalk, and the World's Fair, rolled into one. This is Tam O'Shanter.

Here's how the golfing leaders stood today at tee-off time:

All-American open (start of second round):

70—Willie Goggin, White Plains, N. Y.; Terl Johnson, Norristown, Pa., and Bob Hamilton, Evansville, Ind.

71—Bob Cochran, St. Louis, Mo.; Gib Sellers, Hot Springs, Ark., and Leland Gibson, Kansas City, Mo.

72—Wilford Wehrle, Racine, Wis.; Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio; Sam Byrd, Ardmore, Pa.; Harry Nettelbladt, Avon, Conn.; Bill Kaiser, Louisville, Ky.; Felix Serafin, Pittston, Pa.; Buck White, Grenwood, Miss.; Chick Harbert, Battle Creek, Mich., and Lloyd Mangrum, Los Angeles, Calif.

All-American amateur (36-hole semifinal matches):

John Donohue, Jr., Sioux City, Iowa, vs. Dale Morey, Indianapolis, Bob Cochran, St. Louis, Mo., vs. Frank Kovac, Chicago.

All-American women's (start of second round):

77—Patty Berg, Minneapolis, Minn.

79—Betty Hicks, Long Beach, Calif., and Kay Byrne, Rye, N. Y.

81—Jeanne Cline, Bloomington, Ill.

82 — Georgia Tainter, Fargo, N. D.

85—Peggy Kirk, Findlay, Ohio; Dolly Schildmiller, Cincinnati, Ohio, and Dorothy Foster, Springfield, Ill.

## More All-Stars

CHICAGO (AP)—Caleb (Tex) Warrington, William and Mary center, and Dick Barwegen, Purdue guard, accepted All-Star football invitations, boosting the roster to 39 for the game Aug. 25 with the Washington Redskins, professional champions.

Twelve of the Redskins, plus owner George Marshall and Coach Arthur (Dutch) Bergman, stopped off briefly here en route to San Diego, Calif., where the full squad will practice.

**Boston Batting**

Red Sox

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | AVE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Newsome | 160 | 19 | 44 | 0 | 6 | .314 |
| Culberson | 185 | 22 | 55 | 3 | 24 | .300 |
| Partee | 150 | 15 | 45 | 0 | 17 | .300 |
| Cronin | 55 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 19 | .291 |
| Fox | 210 | 24 | 64 | 2 | 21 | .279 |
| Tabor | 200 | 27 | 59 | 2 | 20 | .264 |
| Lupien | 200 | 29 | 56 | 3 | 18 | .250 |
| Doerr | 204 | 29 | 79 | 7 | 30 | .244 |
| Conroy | 61 | 5 | 15 | 1 | 3 | .213 |
| Lake | 170 | 24 | 38 | 3 | 14 | .224 |
| Simmons | 204 | 9 | 52 | 0 | 11 | .212 |
| Laser | 81 | 3 | 16 | 0 | 5 | .198 |
| Barna | 172 | 18 | 29 | 2 | 10 | .170 |
| Peacock | 78 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 4 | .154 |
| Metkovich | 26 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | .154 |

Braves

| | AB | R | H | HR | RBI | Ave. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McCarthy | 213 | 30 | 65 | 3 | 34 | .304 |
| Nieman | 134 | 17 | 33 | 0 | 16 | .279 |
| Holmes | 225 | 34 | 58 | 3 | 20 | .271 |
| Klutz | 100 | 8 | 23 | 0 | 9 | .257 |
| Workman | 217 | 33 | 79 | 4 | 42 | .240 |
| Wietelmann | 274 | 32 | 65 | 0 | 18 | .237 |
| Masi | 197 | 15 | 45 | 2 | 14 | .234 |
| Burns | 61 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 3 | .230 |
| Ross | 178 | 23 | 40 | 5 | 20 | .220 |
| Ryan | 232 | 25 | 53 | 1 | 15 | .228 |
| Farrell | 24 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 0 | .208 |
| Javet | 278 | 25 | 54 | 2 | 26 | .190 |
| Poland | 89 | 5 | 11 | 0 | 7 | .154 |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Popular Prices

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Finest Swedish Quality
Complete Swedish Atmosphere
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United States and Canada

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NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—8-rm. cottage; electricity, running water, plumbing; 1 or 7 acres of land; 1 mile from village, ½ mile Eastern Slope ski slide. Address Box 293.

**WANTED TO RENT**

COUPLE with one child want to rent with privilege of buying small house on Lackawanna, Madison, N. J., preferred; not too far from station but far enough to have a garden. Tel. 6-1295 (Summit, N. J.).


SEE NEXT PAGE

# CLASSIFIED

## United States and Canada

(Continued from previous page)

### WANTED—UNFURNISHED

DESIRES to rent, with option of purchase, 6 or 8 rooms; bath; preferably suburbs or apartment in 2-family home; vicinity Boston; Chairman of Education, 1 Beacon St., Boston.

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BOSTON, The Stuart House, 102 Fenway; Back Bay neighborhood. Near The Christian Science Mother Church. Rates, reasonable. Call Com. 5484.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Large room and kitchen; also single room with board; piazza; shade trees; parking. Call Lon. 2864.

N. Y. C., 17 W. 11th St.—Ground fl.; comfortable, harmonious home for boy; woman, Christian Scientist pref.; nr. church; trans. DeCamp.

N. Y. C., 70th (2625 Broadway) (2F)—Attractive, cool outside single, studio type, running water, elevator; references. Rh. 3-5461.

UNFURNISHED room, second-floor apartment, private house; share kitchen, bath and lovely porch with refined elderly lady; references required. Call Bronxville, N. Y., 5-3566.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two single rooms, one having beautiful garden; semi-private bath, shower; gentlemen only. NOrth 6307.

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### HELP WANTED

## NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

FOR small private hospital, 306 South St., Brookline, Mass., 2 laundresses, with 3-day week; 1 maid and 1 porter.

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Wanted, man or woman with experience in Booking and Travel Agency. Excellent opportunity for department head with a definite future. Applicant must be familiar with hotels and travel conditions along the Atlantic Seaboard and New England in particular. Write giving experience, salary, and references. Apply Box A-83, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

ENGINEER, young mechanical or chemical engineer to design construction experimental process equipment. Call or write National Research Corporation, 100 Brookline Ave., Boston. Com. 6233.

PERSONNEL MANAGER, young, aggressive Boston company now engaged in vital war work of highly technical nature requires personnel mgr. must be capable of assuming responsibility, have intelligence, personality, and judgment. Box J-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BECAUSE of a temporary rest needed by my wife, want someone to take entire charge daughters 4 and 8 years old; will pay right person generously. Write details training and experience. Box N-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSE, baby 8 months, older girls school age; beautiful suburban home; good salary; state experience, age, religion. Write Box R-17, Suite 1806, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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WANTED—Secretary and office assistant by Boston insurance broker; permanent position; small organization. Phone evenings Lexington 0500 (Mass.).

WORCESTER, MASS.—It is one way to buy those bonds! Three mornings week. Housework in congenial surroundings. Apply MRS. ELLIS TRAUB, 16 Wild Rose Ave. Telephone 2-4980 for appointment.

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*Would You Like to Work for The Christian Science Monitor?*

Have you one or two days a week you can devote to interesting, constructive work? We need a man or woman to sell Monitor advertising to retail firms in Schenectady, New York. Commission basis. Previous business experience desirable but not required. More important that applicant be well sold on the Monitor. Exceptional opportunity for person desiring part-time work. Applicant should be a member of the Christian Science church in Schenectady, New York, and preferably a resident of Schenectady.

Write N-11, The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

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A MAN of exceptional ability wishes to make connection as manager of a high-class hotel. Reply Box S-2, Suite 815, 625 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

YOUNG family man, ex-Army finance officer, lately chief accountant defense construction projects United States and abroad, desires position of trust and responsibility; wide and varied business experience. Please address FREDERICK G. BENSON, Wrentham, Mass.

### ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

MARBLE TOP FURNITURE

Other antiques, also sewing machine, any condition, wanted by RICHARD R. PINE, 16 Lowell Street, Boston. Cap 2076—Car 4293.

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WELL-established gift shop would like concessions of handkerchiefs, bags, jewelry, etc.; wonderful opportunity for the right parties. Box S-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

# CLASSIFIED

## United States and Canada

(Continued)

### DOGS FOR SALE

PUTTERGROVE, black pedigreed French poodle (standard), 14 months old, housebroken; garland trims; passport; sale, owner moving to hotel; $100; also leashes to Hyde Park Station, Highlands, Mass. Big 0139 price.

### DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 20 Gainsboro St., Copley, Suite; Remodeling, Prices Reasonable. Ken. 6648. Open Jordan Hall, Boston, Custom.

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 217 Washington St., Boston.

### RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 36 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4620.

### WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl. GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

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100% Wool, Mail Orders Filled
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| 3 times within 7 consecutive days | 30c | 60c |
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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE

All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

# Massachusetts

### ARLINGTON

ARL. 2570

**QUALITY FRUIT STORE**
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables Daily
A Neighborhood Store With Friendly Service
*Free Delivery on All Orders Over a Dollar*
618 MASS AVENUE

TIRES RECAPPED HERE
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
**Charles B. Perham, Inc.**
295 Broadway Arlington 2433

*For Lasting Beauty Paint with*
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE
444 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

### BOSTON—Roslindale

**Trethewey Brothers**
PARkway 3283, 7050
*George S. Trethewey*
Plumbing, Heating, Gasfitting
*Stove, Furnace and Range Repairing*
JOBBING A SPECIALTY
4280 Washington St. Roslindale

SLIDE-A-DOOR
**WARDROBE $2.98** Complete with E-Z-DO Moth Humidor
- Wood Framed Doorway
- Touch latch, door slides down
- Holds up to 36 garments
- Keeps them in order

**Centre Hardware Co.**
4207 Washington St., Roslindale
2038 Centre St., West Roxbury

*Satisfaction Guaranteed at*
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 0060
A Service for Every Household

### BRAINTREE

CASTLE FILMS
You can buy these Films at
*STANLEY-WINTHROP'S*
7 BEALE ROAD, QUINCY, MASS.
Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
8mm.—16mm. Silent—16mm. Sound

### BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**'blue coal'**
Brockton Ice & Coal Co.
FUEL OILS
Lawrence Street Phone 189

TRUE WISDOM
is in buying
FURNITURE
for quality, not price
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
610 Main Street Opp. Forest Ave.

### MASSACHUSETTS

### BROCKTON

(Continued)

Storey & Co.
**FUR COATS**
Shop early to take advantage of our large selection
138 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON, MASS.

**Color Harmony for Your Home!**
Borrow a copy of the Sherwin-Williams Paint and Color Style Guide. Use Kem-Tone on your Walls and Ceilings.
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
271 Main St. Brockton Tel. 0975

### BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**BROOKLINE TRUST CO.**
Three Offices
Coolidge Corner
Brookline Village
Washington Square
*Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation*

Barnaby Florists
Longwood 5626 11 Harvard St.
FLOWERS
*for All Occasions*
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
867 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

### CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Kirkland 4007. Hours: 8:30 to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**BOSTONIAN SHOES**
*For Men*
$8.95 $11.50
Harvard Cooperative Society
In Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass.

TELEPHONE TRO. 2211 BEL. 4500
**SAGE'S**
Our prices are always as low as we can make them and continue in business.
Spry 3-Lb. Jar THE FLAVOR SAVER 73¢
MEATS GROCERIES FRUIT VEGETABLES

**YELLOW CABS**
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
*Prompt, Courteous Service*

KENNEY'S JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
*Greeting Cards for All Occasions*
844 Mass. Ave. Phone Tro. 3636

Baggage Transfer
ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

MOXIE
A delicious beverage—pure, tasty—We sell many products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
EGAN'S MARKET
221 CONCORD AVENUE KIR. 9300

### CONCORD

CALL ACTON 202
**Bursaw Gas & Oil Co.**
For
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS
BURNER SERVICE

### FITCHBURG

CLOVER HILL FARMS, INC.
MILK
Regular—Grade A—Homogenized
Eggs—Cream
Cream Cheese
Cottage Cheese
Deliveries Every Other Day Tel. 630

Make This Store
YOUR headquarters for your needs in your Home, on your Lawn and for Garden Supplies.
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street Tel. 3970

W. E. Putney
*Insurance*
574 Main Street Tel. 733

WALTER R. ILLIG
Plumbing and Heating
Delco-Frigidaire Heating and Cooling
1 Cushing Street Tel. 475—4025

### MASSACHUSETTS

### FITCHBURG

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**F. A. Lane Company**
FOR SUMMER COMFORT
Choice Standard Worsted or Tropical Worsted Suits. Wide selection here now in these and other Summer garments.
*Prices Held Down on All*
330 MAIN STREET

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
**UNION COAL CO.**
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

### GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
*The Department Store of the North Shore*
Gloucester, Massachusetts

### HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**FRANK E. BARNES**
*Member American Institute of Decorators*
INTERIOR DESIGNER
98 Merrimack Street Tel. 5472

A Complete Line of Modene Paints and Varnishes
*Contractors for High-Grade Interior and Exterior Painting*
W. H. CRANTON TIRE CO.
14 Water Street Tel. 248

### HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
*Shoe Store and Repair Factory*
168 High Street Next to Transcript

**A. T. GALLUP, Inc.**
*Men's Clothing*
302 High Street

**WM. B. WHITING COAL CO.**
"Make it a rule To use Whiting's Fuel"
COAL—OIL—COKE

### LAWRENCE

**CHERRY & WEBB'S**
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

**ANTHRACITE COAL**
HIGH GRADE
B. L. McDonald Coal Company
Law. 6167 And. 234

Insulate your home with Rockwool. Estimates cheerfully given anywhere in Essex County.
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
Law. 6167 And. 234

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

### LEXINGTON

*Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor*
Meats Fruits Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

**PARTRIDGE'S**
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0848
To help win the war we follow the
SHARE FAIR PLAN

### LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2246. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.
*Fashion Headquarters for Northern New England*

Morse & Beals FLORIST
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

### MASSACHUSETTS

### LOWELL

(Continued)

Pollards
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
After-Inventory Clearance
A Storewide Bargain Event

### LYNN

**Colorful Printed Table Cloths**
Fine even thread cotton Tablecloths in gaily colorful prints. Size 50x50 inches. Will launder perfectly. $1.00 each.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

**SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc.**

### MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7793. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHECKING ACCOUNT
7½¢ PER CHECK — NO CHARGE FOR DEPOSITS — NO BALANCE REQUIREMENT
Thirtitheck
MIDDLESEX COUNTY NATIONAL BANK
CAMBRIDGE · EVERETT · MALDEN · STONEHAM

**WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE**
Special Attention to White Hair
*For Further Information Call at*
82 Pleasant St. or Tel. Mal. 0465-W

*Now in Progress at*
**F. N. JOSLIN CO.**
Advance Sale of Furs
Advance Sale of Furniture

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

### MEDFORD

**MEDFORD FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP**
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Medford and Carlisle, Mass.

### MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Williams Insurance Agency**
M. DUDLEY WILLIAMS, Jr.
*Insurance—Real Estate*
437 Main St., Next to Melrose Theatre
Tel. Mel. 4500

"FINE SHOES WELL FITTED WEAR LONGER!"
NEWHALL'S
*Shoe Store*
547 MAIN STREET

*Flowers for Every Occasion*
Say it with Flowers
Melrose Florist Co.
PHONE MEL. 1628 · 245 W. WYOMING

COAL — OIL
Reliable Fuel, Good Service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

**WOOD'S GIFT SHOP**
*Come and see us.*
We are still smiling.
511 Main Street Mel. 0862

### NEEDHAM

*Fuel Oil* *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1030 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

### NEW BEDFORD

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

*Licensed Sanitone Cleaners*
BUSH & CO., INC.
Established 1885
*Cleaners and Dyers*
The Sanitone Way
312 Pleasant St. Dial 57002 or 57004

### MASSACHUSETTS

### NEW BEDFORD

(Continued)

*—In Old New Bedford*
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
*Opp. Library in The Heart of The City*

WING'S
790 Purchase Street
RUG and DRAPERY CLEARANCE
ENDS WITH THE MONTH

New Bedford Steam Dye House
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
*Cleaners and Dyers*
With a reputation for good work and service since 1886
Plant, 45 Hunter St. Store, 490 Pleasant St. Also Main St. at Falmouth, Mass.

### NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
361 Center Street BIG. 8072

### NEWTONVILLE

LUMBER
PAINTS
STORM SASH
INSULATION
COMBINATION DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 1997
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5 P. M.

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses ● Hats ● Gloves
Neckwear ● Handkerchiefs
Corsets ● Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

Star Market Co.
*A Complete Assortment of Quality*
Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
LOW POINT VALUE—THRIFTY PRICES
DELIVERY SERVICE
304 Walnut St., Newtonville BIG. 8400

### PITTSFIELD

Wear
WALK-OVERS
for
STYLE and COMFORT
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 North Street

BESSE-CLARKE
*The Store for Men and Boys*
KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
Florsheim and Wright Arch Preserver Shoes—Shirtcraft Shirts—Interwoven Hose
273 North Street Tel. 2361

Wendell Beauty Salon
*Permanent Waving*
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Wm. Langley
37 WEST ST. DIAL 7022

Skilsaw Electric Tools
Budgit Hoists — American Reductions — Gates V Belt Drives—Westinghouse Lamps —Minneapolis Honeywell Controls.
ELECTRIC SUPPLY & REPAIR CO., Inc.
*Distributors* 63 Eagle St.

SHALETT CLEANERS and DYERS—
'Have Them Cleaned Right'
702 North Street
Tel. 5475

Pittsfield Milk Exchange
INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
*Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream*
120 Francis Avenue Tel 2-1561

LET US HELP YOU SAVE YOUR TIRES
Our Modern Wheel Balancing and Aligning Machinery is at your service.
SHAPIRO MOTORS
*Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.*
DIAL 8255 631 NORTH STREET

### QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712, Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
32 Western Avenue, Wollaston Pres. 0338

### READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

### MASSACHUSETTS

### READING

(Continued)

WENDELL BANCROFT & CO.
COAL · COKE · LUMBER
Phone 0126, Reading, Mass.

**M. F. CHARLES & SONS**
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
630 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1360

### SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 8700. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**J. A. Marsh Coal Co.**
*Coal*
*Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke*
29-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0310

Star Market Co.
*Somerville's Leading Food Store!*
Always the Finest Quality
Always the Greatest Variety
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

BELDEN & SNOW
*The Men's Wear Stores*
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

### SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1317, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8811
Residence Dial 4-7294

**CHAS. BROAD TIRE CO.**
—GIFTS—
NOVELTIES — LAMPS
Complete Line of Heisey Glassware
77 DWIGHT STREET

### WALTHAM

**Waltham Coal Co.**
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

### WATERTOWN

MILK, CREAM AND EGGS
C. L. WOODLAND
53 Waverley Ave., Watertown, Mass.
Tel. WAT. 3618
*Dairy Products for Every Meal*

### WELLESLEY

DIEHL'S DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES
COAL ● COKE ● WOOD ● FUEL OILS
LUMBER ● BUILDING MATERIALS
PAINT ● GASOLINE ● GRAIN
FERTILIZER
WELLESLEY 1530
1876 F. DIEHL & SON, INC. 1940

*We Supply Car Wants*
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1276

### WEYMOUTH

**A. B. BRYANT & CO.**
132 Washington Street, Weymouth
*Family Marketmen Since 1876*
QUALITY, SERVICE, VALUE
Telephone Wey. 0600

### WINTHROP

DEROO'S
ELECTRIC & RADIO SHOP
10 BARTLETT ROAD OCEAN 0178
Abbott L. Deroo, Prop.
RCA Home and Auto Radio Sales and Service
Licensed Electrical Contracting and Repairing

### WORCESTER

FUEL OIL—"BLUE COAL"—COKE
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street Dial 3-7281

*Crossword Quiz Answers*

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# European Classified

### CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD. turns SUITS — COATS — MACS, OVERCOATS like new. 90/- and 99/- complete. Post or call 26 Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

### COAL MERCHANTS

CORRALL & CO. LTD.
St. Ship St., Brighton, Sussex Tel. 1000
119 Western Rd., Hove, Sussex Tel. 1183
South Rd., Preston Park, Sussex Tel. 1918

### HOUSES WANTED

BOURNEMOUTH — Bungalow required to purchase before Feb. 1944; vacant possession. Box W-1775, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

### HOMES WANTED

LADY offers fl. p. w. and friendly help in house as paying guest. Mrs. Hollis, "Waverley," Parkfield, Princes Risborough, Bucks.

### OUTFITTERS

OUTFITTERS
WILLIAM HILL (HOVE) Ltd.
Western Road, Hove, Sussex.
Ladies and Children. Furniture, Furnishings, Linens, Shoes, etc. Excellent Luncheon and Teas.

### PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SHROPSHIRE—REST AND STUDY in beautiful surroundings. Glanyrafon Hall, Llanyblodwel, Oswestry.

WORTHING — A few paying guests received in private home, best residential part; moderate terms. 18 Cowper Road.

### PIANO TUNING

H. LOUIS DOVE—Pianos Broadwoods, Irvings, repairs, overhauls; distance no object. 21 Bulstrode Ave., Hounslow Tel. Hounslow 0264

### POST VACANT

SURREY.—Home with small remuneration offered by lady to one who would share work of house taking few paying guests; children not objected to and someone accustomed light reading most suitable. Box W-1783, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

### TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

NAVAL officer would let small flat in Westminster, London, with central heating, constant hot water, refrigerator, restaurant and butlery, etc., in exchange for country cottage near station, with good rail service to London, or would take cottage without exchange. Box W-1777, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

# England

### BATH

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
*also at:* SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
26/27 MILSOM ST. BATH. Tel. 2330

WALKER & LING
*Ladies' Outfitters and Fancy Drapers*
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
MILSOM STREET Phone 4611

For a few Shillings
Kendall's make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW BELLAS!
3, The Corridor, Bath.
49, Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.

### BOURNEMOUTH

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
TROVIL WINCHESTER

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
HICKS
BOSCOMBE
Stockists of High-Grade Ready-to-Wear Clothing for Men and Boys
837-839 Christchurch Road
Tel. Southbourne 5017

RELIANCE LAUNDRY LTD.
Paisley Rd.
Tel. Southbourne 100
Bournemouth

*You can rely upon*
GRACE BROS.
*for all your*
RADIO and ELECTRICAL
*requirements*
6, Post Office Buildings, Winton, Bournemouth
Tel. Winton 1881

Let us make you an offer that will encourage the disposal of any surplus old Gold, Silver or Electro Plate.
MEADERS LTD
OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
*Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers, Librarians, Fancy Goods Dealers*
Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
Old English Luncheon and Tea Rooms
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

79, Old Christchurch Rd. and 164, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth.
Forum Bldgs., Above Bar, Southampton.
Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
*Advice and Estimates Free*
Tel. 5700

### BRIGHTON and HOVE

Kendall
UMBRELLAS & RAIN SETS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
14, Western Road, Brighton.
5, The Arcade, Worthing.

CORSETS, BELTS and BRASSIERES
of All Kinds
ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
MRS. M. RUDLEDGE
12 Western Road, Brighton

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND
(Continued from previous page)

BRISTOL

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
FOR BEST VALUE in UTILITY CLOTHES
MORGAN'S of Bishopston, Bristol 7

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24483
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 30387

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
MASSIBONAH
94 Whiteladies Rd. 21 Princess Victoria St. Clifton
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST

BROMLEY

DUNN'S at the MARKET SQ.
BROMLEY, KENT (RAV. 0042)
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
REPAIRS
LOOSE COVERS—CURTAINS
Market Square and Widmore Road

SHALLARD & FENDT
Valeting
Dyers and Cleaners
TELEPHONE RAVENSBOURNE 3934
4 EAST STREET (Opposite G. P. O.) BROMLEY

Daniel Grinsted Ltd.
234 High Street, Bromley
For Best Quality
COAL, ANTHRACITE, COKE, CORN SEEDS and FERTILIZERS
Also at 47 Chatterton Road and Oakley Road, Bromley Common
Phone Ravensbourne 0388

PARSONS of Bromley
LIMITED
42 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Boys' and Gentlemen's HOSIERS and Outfitters
PHONE RAV 0302
Agents for BRAEMAR

For Diamond and Gem Jewellery
P. H. EDE
Distinctive Jewellers
We specialize in repairs
116 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

CANTERBURY

S. W. Bligh
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
Consult us for Electrical Supplies and Installations
RADIO AND GRAMOPHONE SPECIALISTS
1 and 2 North Lane Tel. 2295-6

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

CROYDON PURLEY and District
The Best Obtainable
COALS and BOILER FUELS
supplied by
T. S. & C. PARRY
6 Station Approach, East Croydon
Phone Croydon 1269

Smith & Wilson
18 George St. Tel. Croydon 0228
Men's Outfitters and Hatters
Jaeger, Burberry and Chilprufe Agents

VERNON G. KIRK
Jeweller
Silversmith, Watchmaker
Gifts for Every Occasion.
REPAIRS A SPECIALITY
OLD GOLD PURCHASED
1061, London Rd. (Opposite Warwick Road) Thornton Heath Tel. THO. 1935

DUDLEY

MILK MAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

EXETER

TROULANS Ltd.
98, Queen Street, Exeter
Supplies of all types of Scientific Instruments, Magnifying Glasses, Barometers, Binoculars, etc.
PHONE 3933
(Also Torquay, Honiton, Totnes)

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

WILSHINS
Drapers and Milliners
22-23, Queen's Road, Hastings
Tel. 222.
DEPENDABLE VALUE ALWAYS

ENGLAND

HEREFORD

MILK MAID
MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

KINGSTON and SURBITON

Bentalls LTD.
KINGSTON ON THAMES
ENGLAND'S WONDER STORE
• Tudor Restaurant
• Loose Covers and Curtain Makers
• Furniture and Furnishings
Kingston 1001

HIDE & Co. LTD.
THE MARKET PLACE
Renowned for Quality and Service since Reign of George II for everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
Tel. Kingston 2181 (5 lines)

LEICESTER

Coats of Costumes
GEE NEPHEW
MARKET PLACE LEICESTER

NORWICH

Beauty Registered
Specialists Hairdressers
Ann & Jane
10 Queen Street NORWICH Tel. 21923

Robin Anderson
PARK LANE, NORWICH
Builder and Contractor
Plumber, Hot Water Fitter, Painter, Glazier, Decorator
TEL. NORWICH 20058

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

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*Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club*

### *Genial Mr. G.*

Meadville, Pa.

The saying, "If you want something done, call a busy person," is exemplified in genial Mr. G., Chairman of a County Defense Council in a Western Pennsylvania town. Employed 48 hours a week at a near-by defense plant during the day, he spends his evenings, too, in aiding the war effort—and anyone else that needs help! On this particular stormy evening he was visiting his young friend and neighbor, "Punk," temporarily disabled in the local hospital.

Punk's lip quivered as he explained to his big friend that another little boy, some six years of age, just around the corner in the charity ward, never had anyone come to see him, and he guessed the nurses were too busy to find out why. Mr. G. wasn't. A brief talk with the ward nurse revealed that the boy's parents were foreigners — poor and uneducated, living several miles from this town. They had no means of transportation, and they had left the child at the hospital apparently with little hope of ever visiting him.

Cancelling his plans for the rest of the evening, Mr. G. drove out over the rough roads, inquiring the way as he went, to the shabby little cabin of the K. family. The father had just returned from work in a distant town. He rode with a neighbor, he said, part of the way, after walking three miles, and seldom reached home before 8 o'clock each night. Mrs. K., incapacitated by a fall, had the care of two small children. The visitor explained his errand.

Later that evening the astonished night nurse admitted two grateful parents and their new friend. She hesitated, it was against the rules, but then she smiled and tiptoed ahead of the trio into the ward. Later when Mr. G. called again at the hospital, the nurse informed him that the visit had put new life into the child.

### *Vital Statistics*

What coal production means in terms of enemy casualties is concretely explained to miners of Kopperston in a notice nailed on the bulletin board at the office.

Entitled "Just a Little Arithmetic," the notice reads:

"One man day underground equals five and one-half tons of coal.

"Five and one-half tons of coal equals four tons of coke.

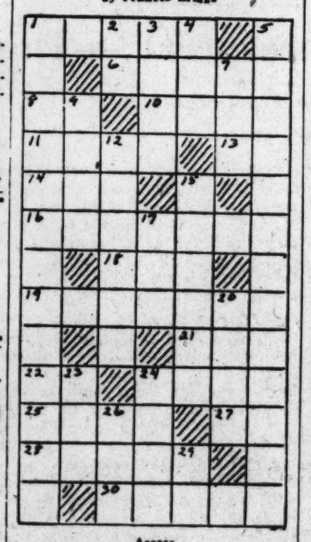
"Four tons of coke equals three and three-quarters tons of steel.

"Three and three-quarters tons of steel equals 375 shrapnel shells (25-pounders).

"375 shrapnel shells equals eight Nazi casualties."—AP.

### *Crossword Quiz*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—What goddess has been a favorite subject of sculptors?
6—What river forms part of boundary between Oregon and Idaho?
8—What is a gulf of Asiatic Russia?
10—Frosted.
11—What is a block over which shoe uppers are drawn and lasted?
13—Gill (abbr.).
14—Native metal.
16—What is a salt or ester of nitric acid?
18—What is mined chiefly in Malay States, Dutch East Indies, and Bolivia?
19—What is first name of Miss Powell, American tap dancer?
21—Who is the goldsmith's daughter in opera "Die Meistersinger"?
22—Behold.
24—Who signed treaty of alliance with Great Britain and Russia in January, 1942?
25—Nation.
27—French article.
28—What is a twilled worsted fabric?
30—A legislator is often called what?

**Down**

1—Gregor Piatigorsky is noted as what?
2—What is one of Canada's maritime provinces (abbr.)?
3—Single thing.
4—What is the bacillo part of a plant?
5—Island of Corsica lies in what sea?
7—Small cask is what?
9—Ancient Barium became what Italian city?
12—What is a kind of gun dog?
15—Youth in Longfellow's "Excelsior" carried what?
17—A greek.
20—How would you describe the shape of an egg?
23—What is a poem suitable to be set to music?
24—Emilia is wed to whom in Shakespeare's "Othello"?
26—Hitler voteh.
29—Epworth League (abbr.).

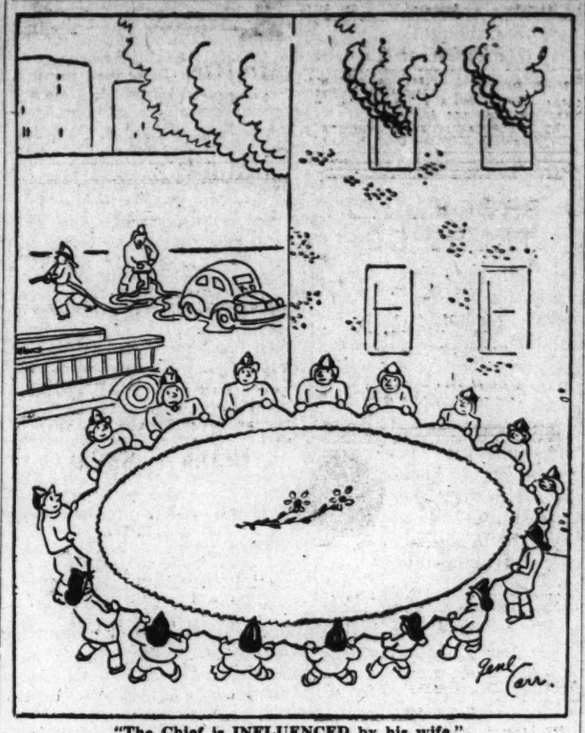
(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

## *Daily Quotation*

*I trust in God—the right shall be the right*
*And other than the wrong, while He endures.*
—ROBERT BROWNING

## *Just for Fun*

Gene Carr



"The Chief is INFLUENCED by his wife."

## *My Secret Ambition*

**Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.**

**Here's a very, very "Secret Ambition"** from Miss B. C. T., of Iowa: "I am a teacher and writer and I've always wanted to be a circus acrobat — in pink tights. P. S. In case this is printed, please use the state without the town."

* * *

**E. F., Medfield, Mass.,** would like very much to get her hands on a railroad coach and renovate it for a home. There's only one drawback to the plan. Desiring a reasonable degree of privacy, E. F. doesn't know what to do with all the windows!

* * *

**This correspondent,** Miss I. K., Kansas City, Mo., anticipating the immediate fall of Italy, writes: "I'm looking forward to riding a gondola along the picturesque waterways of Venice—and I insist that the gondolier be able to render my favorite arias. P. S. On second thought, I wonder if I shouldn't change 'My Secret Ambition.' A friend has just informed me that the inhabitants of Venice usually empty their garbage cans into the canals."

* * *

**"Thank you,"** says L. N., of Atlanta, "for publishing my 'Secret Ambition.' It was to wade in a cool stream, and believe it or not, the day after I received the Monitor containing the item, a letter came from a reader in Alabama telling of a wonderful clear, cool stream that I might use. It was a most attractive offer. The banks of the river are of sand as white as snow. Could anything be more inviting after Atlanta's 110?"

## *Did You Ever Wonder*

### *Why Birds' Eggs Are of Different Colors?*

It is thought that ages ago all birds laid white eggs, continuing the practice of their reptilian ancestors. Reptiles, which are cold-blooded creatures, did not find it necessary to provide coloration, protective or otherwise, for their eggs. Not being warm-bodied, reptiles do not brood their eggs but depend instead on the sun's warmth or on the chemical heat developed by decaying vegetable matter to do the hatching for them.

In the case of warm-blooded layers, however, it was found necessary to maintain a constant degree of warmth during the entire incubating period, and the eggs could no longer be hatched by the sun system which half-roasted the eggs by day and allowed them to chill at night.

The necessity for incubating the eggs brought about another change. It was seldom possible to bury the eggs in sand (as turtles do) or cover them with rotting vegetation. Instead, the eggs were laid on the surface of the ground or in shallow cavities, where the mother bird could sit on them, keeping them warm with the heat of her body.

It seems likely that the early birds in some cases covered their eggs, as the grebes do to this day. Exposed white eggs, however, proved very conspicuous and practically invited the ravenous attentions of various egg-eating creatures.

Gradually, pigments developed which made the eggs less conspicuous and such eggs as those of the tern, the gull, and the plover became protectively colored like the ground or the materials of the nest in which they were laid.

Today almost every conceivable combination of ground color and marking may be found, and the range extends through the snowy white of woodpecker eggs and the robin's egg blue to loon eggs which may be so dark as to appear almost black.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

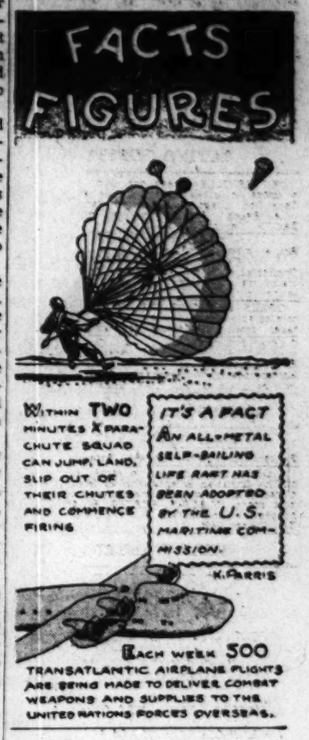
**The owl nests in holes and lays a white egg. The plover's egg is splotched with color, making it hard to distinguish from the seashore pebbles which surround it.**

### *Television's Future*

Television, stated by good authorities to be as far advanced as radio broadcasting was in 1927, promises to become one of the great postwar industries.

## *A Verse for Today . . .*

*With thee is the fountain of life: in thy light we shall see light.*—Ps. 36:9


FACTS FIGURES
WITHIN TWO MINUTES X PARACHUTE SQUAD CAN JUMP, LAND, SLIP OUT OF THEIR CHUTES AND COMMENCE FIRING
IT'S A FACT AN ALL-METAL SELF-BAILING LIFE RAFT HAS BEEN ADOPTED BY THE U.S. MARITIME COMMISSION.
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EACH WEEK 500 TRANSATLANTIC AIRPLANE FLIGHTS ARE BEING MADE TO DELIVER COMBAT WEAPONS AND SUPPLIES TO THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES OVERSEAS.

## *In Lighter Vein*

**Despite the Contraption**

Salesman: "But for Edison we shouldn't have had the telephone."

Busy Switchboard Operator: "Yes; but I still think he was a great man."

**It Sounds This Way**

Radio Announcer: "We will continue our program in ten minutes with a concert of recordings. Until then we will hear a number of phonograph records."

**Confusing**

Teacher: "Now, Willie, why don't you try writing with your right hand?"

Willie: "I can't ma'am; it's on the wrong side."

**Long, Long Ago**

Remember the pre-war days when if it wasn't a car tearing up the street, it was the WPA?

## NEWS ITEM— ITALIAN SOLDIERS ON SICILY WAVE THEIR WHITE UNDERWEAR TO SURRENDER TO THE ALLIES.

WE MUSTA SURRENDER-- WAVE-A YOUR WHITE UNDERWEAR
I CAN'T! THE NAZIS STOLE ALL OUR UNDERWEAR
HE'S ASHAMED TO WAVE IT-- IT HAS A HOLE IN IT
WHY DON'T THEY STOP-A SHOOTING? DIDN'T YOU TELL-A TONY TO WAVE-A HIS WHITE SHIRT?
SI SENOR, BUT ALL-A HE HAD WAS RED FLANNELS
ITALIAN TRUCK CO.
LUIGI, PUT-A PLENTY OF-A BLEACHING IN IT SO THEY'LL BE-A GOOD AND WHITE
LAUNDRY DIVISION

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Action*

By Le Pelley

GOOD-NIGHT! THEY'VE ALL GONE DOWN INTO THE DARKROOM
THAT MEANS THEY'VE FOUND THOSE PICTURES!! THEY KNOW WE KNOW THEY'RE SPIES!!!
WOW...
THEY'LL BE COMING UP IN A SECOND!
AND THEY'LL BE LOOKING FOR US!!!
OH ME..
OOOPS — LOOK— THERE'S A KEY IN THE LOCK! WE COULD.....
THERE!.. I've.. I've LOCKED THEM DOWN THERE.... NOW WHAT DO YOU THINK WE SHOULD DO??
I'll TELL YOU WHEN YOU CATCH UP WITH ME!!

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's a Good Idea—If—*"

By Rodgers

"Hum-m-the more I think of my idea, the better I like it-
If I could persuade that crow to keep all his friends away from Uncle George's farm, I'd feel I'd really accomplished something!
"It's certainly worth a good try!" I decided-
·Editor's note·
The crow seems to have plans of his own.
Haw! Was that easy!
But I thought my goose was cooked when he called me a "fifth columnist!"

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Professor, How Could You!*

By The Hagers

"Into entomology you've dug, Professor, what's a kissing bug?"
"That name an insect once enjoyed-" He answered, "a reduvioid.
A plain, hemipterous insect Such flattery did not expect.
A cone-nose beetle could be one. But don't you get too nosey, son!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Labor, the President, and Inflation

In so far as the notice that labor has laid before President Roosevelt may compel greater exertions to reduce the cost of living, it is in the public interest. But if the visit to the White House, and the points made there, are simply to keep the record straight preliminary to demanding higher wages, it is decidedly against the wartime public interest.

It must have been a dramatic meeting in the White House. The President, it is obvious, faces a sharp need to get affairs into better order on the home front; moreover, he has a time limit—the return of Congress in September.

One of the chief threats to stabilized domestic economy comes from the constant push of labor for more money. So the President invites the responsible heads, William Green of the A. F. of L., Philip Murray of the C. I. O., Daniel J. Tobin of the teamsters, and three or four others, to talk it over.

At other times, statistics are brandished: wages have gone up thus and so, while prices have advanced only this much. But in conferences like these the arithmetic goes out the window, for here questions of politics and the human equation count fully as much as economics.

When the labor market is scarce, as it is now, it is the time to bargain for gains. That is rule one, page one of the labor leader's rule book. That's how he keeps the boys happy, gets new members and retains his job.

But in wartime, when there is the greatest danger that an excess of buying power over available supply of goods will cause an inflation that will hurt the little man most, the responsible labor leader is caught in the middle. He surrenders his right to strike; he joins a labor-management-public board (the War Labor Board) to adjust difficulties co-operatively. Then he finds the Board's hands are tied in the matter of upping wages by a fixed policy, called the Little Steel formula.

Next, he finds some of the boys disgruntled and a few even striking, as are the Los Angeles transit workers, even though they know they shouldn't in wartime. He appeals to the President and the President urges him to quiet the boys while he gets busy and rolls back the cost of living. The labor men ask how long it will take; the President asks them to give him until July 15.

July 15 rolls around and the man the President has named to do the roll back job, Prentiss Brown, not only has not accomplished the roll back but even lacks a definite plan for so doing, since Congress curtailed subsidies.

Such was the situation when the White House meeting was called. It is no wonder the President was late getting to lunch.

Of course, the labor leaders may be more aware of the difficulties of stabilizing domestic economy in such topsy-turvy times as these than the rank and file of membership. It is a difficult job, and one that the President, Congress and the officials responsible have, in varying degrees, fumbled.

But it is a very necessary job if the war effort and the postwar world are not to be adversely affected by inflation and all its cruel and disrupting consequences. Which gets us back to where we started: If this meeting with its threats to withdraw the no-strike pledge and to pull labor support out of the War Labor Board, succeeds in forcing more forthright and effective anti-inflationary steps, it will prove of incalculable value.

The labor leaders say they issued no ultimatum, set no time limit. The next play still seems to be up to President Roosevelt.

### "And a little child . . ."

A picture about to go up on the bulletin board of a U. S. Army Air Force Squadron in London unquestionably will do more to inspire and motivate the members of that fighting unit of 213 men than all the caricatured likenesses of Hitler or Hirohito ever could. The picture is that of Bill Funderburk, youngest member of the Squadron.

Bill hasn't taken to the air yet; in fact, it will be some time before he will be able to get about on solid earth, but he already is an honorary Sergeant. For when an accident deprived the young Funderburk-to-be of his Sergeant-aviator father, the latter's service mates sent a substantial check to help pay for the infant's arrival, and subsequently requested permission to adopt young Bill, pledging themselves to send him a monthly allowance of £25.

Then, too, there was the instance of the serviceman abroad who shyly but resolutely approached a U. S. O. hostess and asked if there was a baby in the neighborhood he might borrow just to hold for a little while. His own child had arrived back home too late for them to get acquainted, and he wanted to see how it would seem to handle a youngster.

Make no mistake. The American lads have proved they are good fighting men, and their interval in the service is strengthening, maturing, broadening them. But to the folks back home who on occasions have been apt to wonder a bit if the days and nights of necessarily relentless fighting, bombing, destroying, also may be making their young men callous, such instances as these bring comforting reassurance.

### The Gas You Didn't Use

Two sentences in the excellent letter from an American Army pilot reprinted on this page today deserve special emphasis: "I wish it were possible to show you and all the other bus riders where the gasoline and tires are going. . . . It is actually true that the gasoline you did not use last week was used to bomb the Axis."

Some A-card holders feel that they get so little gasoline that they should be permitted to use it in any way they desire. Eldon C. Shoup, Regional Rationing Executive of the OPA in Boston, in a persuasive letter to the Boston Herald Tuesday, explained why A-card holders cannot be allowed special privileges, even though their fuel allowance is very small. In the New England area—and the figure probably prevails elsewhere in the East—between 60 and 70 per cent of the automobile owners have B or C books, in addition to their basic A rations. The great saving, he pointed out, comes in preventing these B and C ration holders from misusing their coupons.

"The amount of gasoline that has already been saved by the pleasure-driving ban is greater than the total issuance of rations to persons holding only an A book," writes Mr. Shoup. And the OPA at Washington now announces that rationing in the past year has reduced fuel consumption by passenger cars to less than one-third of normal.

That may put another light on the situation for the A-book holder who wants to do as he pleases with his six quarts a week. Gasoline coming by rail to the East is needed for legitimate business uses. Tank-car space, too, is needed if the East is to have sufficient fuel oil for the coming winter. Gasoline that the Eastern seaboard does not use—as the Army pilot points out—goes by tanker overseas for the most vital use of all.

### Repeating Tunisia

The sweep of American forces through the western half of Sicily, capped by the capture of Palermo, is rapidly reducing the campaign to a siege operation to clean up the Nazi divisions penned in the northeastern corner. This German force, aided by the natural defenses of the Catania-Mt. Etna area, have staved off a complete collapse of the Island defenses, but now faces a hopeless situation.

The capture of orders from the commander of the Hermann Göring Grenadiers, complaining of panic when the Allies landed and sternly threatening punishment, discloses that in the first hours of the invasion the British and American troops came close to achieving an utter rout of the defenders. The Germans apparently averted a debacle that would have been completely demoralizing. But their position now is much like that of the Axis armies which tried to hold Tunisia. They face the bitter choice of attempting to get back to the mainland or standing and being overwhelmed.

General Montgomery's Eighth Army is again firmly pressing the Germans northward along the coast. American and Canadian troops are sweeping in on the other flank and the center and may cut them off from Messina as Rommel was cut off from Bizerte. The Germans have little or no air cover. Their communications both by land and sea are being systematically pounded as far back as Rome and Turin.

Hard fighting may still be in store for the Allies, but so far they have repeated the story of Tunisia, where they not only outmaneuvered, outgunned and outplaned the Germans, but outfought them. As that history becomes better known—and as it is repeated in Sicily—its effect in weakening the Germans and strengthening the peoples of occupied countries will be something to watch.

## Our Readers Say—

*Pertinent excerpts from letters To The Christian Science Monitor*

### "Yugoslavs Under Italy"

Although at this moment it is not possible to judge what will be the effect upon the Italian people as a whole of the appeal which was addressed to them by President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill asking them to disavow their false and corrupt leaders, one thing is sure: that this appeal has been greeted with an enormous enthusiasm by the group of 700,000 Italian citizens of Yugoslav nationality living in a compact mass in the Provinces of Trieste, Istria, and Goriza.

The Yugoslavs under Italy were the first victims of Mussolini and Fascism. They are the classic example of a national minority to which in the name of a highly civilized nation the four freedoms are denied. Their own "self-respect and their own interest" has indeed made them fight against "the corrupt leaders and their doctrines" from the very beginning of the Fascist movement. This fight has been greatly intensified during the present war and as recently as December, 1941, the Fascist Special Tribunal in Trieste persecuted in a monster trial 71 Slovenes because they "worked for the overthrow of the Fascist regime."

There could not be a bigger satisfaction for the Yugoslavs living under Italian oppression than the fact that their struggle against the ruthless Fascist injustice and barbarity has become a struggle of the entire civilized world under the leadership of the victorious armies of the United States, Soviet Russia, Great Britain, and China, and that it has found its expression in the appeal of President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill.

DR. IVAN M. TCHEK,
President of the National Council of the Yugoslavs from Italy

New York

### Blueberry Versus Huckleberry

The fact that the regular midsummer jousting tournament between the blueberry and huckleberry camps has begun is a heartening indication of normalcy on the pie front.

Blueberries have the blush of the summer sky on their surface. They are compounded of all the nectars and ambrosias that Olympus knew. It would not be surprising if Jupiter called for a bowl of blueberries and cream for breakfast and a platter of blueberry muffins. It would be proof of his sagacity if he also had a quarter of a blueberry pie at the first meal of the day. There is no question that he would have blueberry pie at luncheon, again at dinner, and possibly for a snack before bedtime.

Now, whoever heard of a member of the Huckleberry Party adhering to a schedule of that sort?

Let us summarize simply and conservatively. Blueberries are so far superior to other midsummer fruits there is no comparison. They delight the eye and satisfy the palate. As a fruit, in muffins, pies, and puddings they cause one to offer thanks for this evidence of Nature's bounty. We have heard that corn starch was put in pies occasionally to thicken the juice. To such incomprehensible nonsense we pause only to say—such might be the case with huckleberries, but never with blueberries. H. S. P.

West Mansfield, Mass.

### Through the Lens of Art

I want to express my appreciation for the many fine works of art expressive of France and its people, printed in The Christian Science Monitor. Through this avenue you are helping to keep France alive and honored.

Art is the language which speaks directly to the heart of those things in which all peoples are forever interested. Art tends to establish brotherhood. Individuals who look upon these French productions discover for themselves something worthy of France and its people. (MRS.) ADÉLE NICHOLS

Chadron, Neb.

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Fascist Salutes

## 'The Gas You Didn't Use Last Week'

*(From an American Army air pilot in the European Theatre)*

Dear Mother and Dad:

This is an unusual Sunday morning. I am not busy. In fact, after writing this letter, washing clothes in a nearby creek is next on my schedule. Since we have been washing our clothes, everyone has made resolutions not to use so many handkerchiefs or shirts in the future. After two hours of washing the other day, I can truthfully say I know what working the fingers to a bone means. Our yellow G. I. naphtha soap works quite well. We used to walk to the creek for a shave whenever possible, but now a truck brings water to the tent area, and we shave from our steel helmets. You would be surprised how comfortable a tent can be after you have raised up your bunk on several bomb fin covers, installed electric lights and brewed coffee on small alcohol stoves.

The weather here is about the same as home—warm during the day, cold at night. Occasionally we have rain which helps to settle the dust momentarily. Incidentally, our new planes have windshield wipers which all of us thought was a crazy idea when you are flying, because at our airspeed you would think no wiper could work fast enough. However, after flying through several showers in formation, we like those wipers now.

Some metal runways have ruined our tires, because the diamond tread just fits into the metal diamond of the runways. Several tires have been torn on landing because of this circumstance, and everyone just about tears their hair, too. The only remedy is to land as smoothly as possible, avoid braking. Grass or dirt runways are much easier on rubber.

A fellow pilot, back in January, talked with German prisoners who believed Oran was still held by them and that New York had been bombed. We were glad to tell him the truth.

The shortage of bus transportation [in the United States] would be understandable if you were able to see the enormous amount of supplies we need to take this war to the Axis. I wish it were possible to show you and all the other bus riders where the gasoline and tires are going each day here. Believe me, it is actually true that the gasoline you did not use last week was used to bomb the Axis.

We have now reached the point where we are simply overwhelming the enemy. That is not to say that the Air Force, as well as the ground forces, are not using better strategy and methods than before recent battle experiences. But it will please you to know that we have superior forces now, and simple everyday things like not delivering beer, flowers, or ice cream have made the victory of Pantelleria and others possible.

BOB

## Mirror of World Opinion

### This Union Doesn't Learn

Two St. Louis movie theaters, closed for years in a vain effort to buck the Stagehands Union's edict regarding "stand-by" employees, have capitulated, and will open up by virtue of paying stagehands who do no work.

Do the stagehands think that their insistence on maintaining this racket will sit well with a public conscious of the manpower demands of war? Do they imagine that the cause of labor will be sympathetically viewed when the union forces theaters to employ "workers" who do nothing but loaf and draw their paychecks, while the war factories cry for able-bodied men?

John L. Lewis gave labor a black eye with the coal strikes and invited the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill. The stagehands apparently have learned nothing from this disastrous blow.—*St. Louis Star-Times.*

### "Grassroots Symphony"

The Metropolitan now calls itself "the people's opera." The Chamber Music Society of Lower Basin Street calls itself "the barefoot philharmonic." Would the St. Louis orchestra like to go everyone else one better at unbending and proclaim itself "the grassroots symphony"?—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

## When You Say "Bureaucrat"—Think

*An Intimate Message From Washington*

By Richard L. Strout

The word "bureaucrat" is getting too strong a hold on us. It is being used too sweepingly. It threatens to distort our values and confuse our judgments.

I suppose Frank Banks is a bureaucrat. Ever hear of Frank Banks? No? Well, that is probably just because he is a bureaucrat. If he worked for anybody but Uncle Sam he would be famous.

Frank Banks comes from Maine. You know it the second sentence he speaks. I met him a couple of years ago out at Grand Coulee Dam. He struck me then as one of the possibly great Americans. I am reminded of him by the forthright speech Harold L. Ickes made the other day in New York.

Frank Banks is the "bureaucrat," if you want to call him that, who, under a "bureaucratic administration," set up Grand Coulee Dam, the greatest structure, it is declared, ever built by the hand of man. As chief engineer of this imposing enterprise he got $7,500 a year. He got it when he started the job in 1933. He gets it today. It is the top salary the Government gives in this grade.

For the same job, a private utility would probably pay Mr. Banks $100,000. But there would be this difference: Mr. Banks would get more money, but he probably wouldn't have such tremendous things to do.

There is a curious breed of men, not necessarily confined to Government service but often found amongst that very group referred to as "bureaucrats," who are not so much interested in money as in the work they are doing. Money? Oh, it's important. But the job; that is the thing that really matters!

These men, with their curious outlook on life are found in colleges and schools, and in churches and in libraries and in private business, and everywhere. They are out building dams, some of them. They have a singular strength and power arising, maybe, out of their quaint outlook. They are often modest fellows, but with vision and imagination.

Sometimes they have an inverted engineer's poetry, expressed in pure curves of steel and cement, and the knowledge of hidden strains and stresses justly balanced.

"When we damn the bureaucrats," said Mr. Ickes last Tuesday, "we ought to take into account this (wage) differential, and count it as of some credit to the Government employee that, for the satisfaction if serving his country, he is willing to accept remuneration that another would scorn."

They tell me that the Russians know and honor the names of the engineers who build their great dams, and that they are household words. We don't go in so much for that sort of thing; perhaps because we are so busy using the word "bureaucrat." But a hundred years from now the stranger will ask who built the awe-inspiring poem in cement at Grand Coulee, and the guide will say, "Frank Banks and John Savage," the designer. And for all I know their names will be on it a thousand years from now; it looks as indestructible as the pyramids in that desert air and a million times more useful.

Well, to end the story, this Yankee, this Frank Banks, was summoned by Mr. Ickes to Washington. The "Curmudgeon" values men like this. The Government desperately needed an administration, he explained, for Bonneville, the completed dam and power installation further down the river. Ickes offered Banks the job. He bribed him: It would be an easier and higher ranking task than Grand Coulee—and pay $10,000.

Did Mr. Banks spring for that extra $2,500? You know the answer! He protested with all his might, with every bit of Maine in his voice growing stronger and stronger. He wanted to finish the history-making structure he was on. And he did stay on it, too, though temporarily taking over administration of the other task, too, until the Government could find somebody else.

Next time you think of "bureaucrat" you might give a thought to Frank Banks, too. The word deserves some qualification. Mr. Banks is not alone. No one can live in Washington without having personal contact, many times, with quiet, unassuming, competent men, evidently well able to earn higher salaries elsewhere, who are thinking of rewards not found alone in pay envelopes.

## The Wide Horizon

### Italians Can Be Proud, Too

By Dr. Howard Comfort
Haverford College

Every American has had some kind of contact with Italian immigrants, but now for the first time Americans are invading the 43,000,000 Italians who stayed at home, and we must deal with them in their own cultural pattern. Like anyone else, Italians are people; this means, among other things, that they have developed their own legitimate differences from other peoples. It is supremely important that we protect ourselves from muffing a great opportunity through failure to understand these differences.

Almost everything that can be said of Italians derives from the fact that they have been doing business for so long. No other European people has as continuous a civilized history. The Italian knows that about 2,700 years ago his direct, personal ancestors, dwelling in the same cities and villages, developed three great civilizations—the West Greek south of Naples, the Etruscan in Tuscany, and the Roman in Latium.

The last of these thereafter extended itself over the whole peninsula, something of an achievement in those days, and then went on to create the western world's most successful empire. At the same time the Romans also evolved a system of law which has well served many peoples right down to the present day. Later they developed the Papacy, and the more recent Italians brought to their brilliant flowering the city-states of Florence, Genoa, Venice, and others whose commerce ruled the waves and whose scholars and artists launched humanism and the Renaissance.

The Italians have done plenty else beside, but let these reminders suffice. The modern Italian passes daily the monuments of nearly a hundred generations.

By comparison the Mayflower is as yesterday. And how many names can America stack up against such universal personalities—all Italians—as Caesar, Cicero, Augustus, Vergil, St. Benedict, a half-dozen of the better Popes, Dante, St. Francis, Michelangelo, Leonardo, Machiavelli, Mazzini and Verdi—to say nothing of Garibaldi?

The Italian people does not reckon its history in centuries but ages. Dark and bright; it has met triumph and subjection, dismemberment and union, prosperity, poverty and plague. Everything that can happen to a people has happened to the Italians sooner or later. But ever since before Romulus the Italian people, the original proletariat whose only claim to recognition was its capacity to produce offspring, has been pasturing and ploughing on the same hills and plains, fortifying itself against new invaders and burying its dead.

While the people itself may not be intellectually aware of the details of this history and experience, the inevitable result is an attitude, profoundly ingrained toward the whole of life, which is the solid bedrock of national culture. You can't get away from it, for it governs everything that the people thinks and does; how could it be otherwise? It is one thing that cannot be produced by assembly-line methods but only by time, and it will be centuries before Americans can acquire anything comparable to it. Except by an act of will, we can't even understand it.

There is plenty which our young and vigorous American culture can and should contribute to the Italian, to the profit of both; but until we become more sure of our ground than we are, the most realistic American technique will be to dismiss the illusion that we are the divinely self-appointed missionaries of enlightenment and democracy in a land which never heard of these desirable commodities; for actually some very substantial elements in our civilization and democracy are very well understood in Italy, perhaps better than here. Why not? That's where they were born.

We Americans should approach the Italians with that tactful respect which their civilization has always commanded from hosts of admirers, and which it still merits. We should then assume the position of sympathetic collaborators in searching for valid solutions to the many serious problems which have always harassed any Italian government, Fascist or otherwise. No other course makes sense.


## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $12.00 — Three months ... $3.00
Six months ... $6.00 — One month ... $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.